

IRMA DISTRICT

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Development of Alberta's Natural Resources Will Bring Prosperity

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Irma, Alberta, Canada, Friday, July 11th, 1924

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IRMA TIMES

TO DRILLERS AND PROMOTERS
We own some of the best located land in the IRMA-FAB-
YAN-WAINWRIGHT field. If you wish in a position to
develop some of these leases, let us hear from you.
IRMA OIL HOLDINGS LTD.
IRMA, Non-Personal Liability

THE ALBERTA OIL GAZETTE

The Only Paper in Alberta
Keeping Pace With Oil Operations

Maple Leaf Well Going Down Fast

SPLENDID INDICATIONS FOR GOOD OIL WELL
AS DRILL GOES DOWN.

All interest in the local oil field is being centred around the drill at the Maple Leaf well on Section 24-45-8-4, one mile west of the Fabyan well. Ever since the drill passed through the first showing of gas, stronger showings have been struck as each new strata is encountered. The drill is now working around the 1200 foot mark and at the rate the drillers have been pushing the bit down it will not take long to complete the well. Tuesday, Dave Credille made 125 feet of hole and has averaged nearly 100 feet per day for the past week. Both Field Manager Beresford and Head Driller Credille are watching every change in the formation that shows in the mud as it comes from the hole. The water passing through the slush pit has a heavy scum of oil which is gradually increasing as the mud is forced through the drill stem and flows out of the hole. Tuesday R. E. Williams, Managing Director, and J. C. C. Bremner, one of the local directors were at the well and were exceedingly well impressed with the progress that is being made and the exceptional fine showing that have been encountered. Almost any time of the day cars can be seen passing to and fro from the main road to the well site. Visitors at the well are greatly impressed by the courteous treatment extended to them by the employees and at the company's attitude in endeavoring to let their shareholders see just what they are doing. This no doubt has gone a long way toward helping the officers secure the money needed to drill the well and we feel confident that those helping in this enterprise will be amply rewarded as soon as oil is being produced.

Wainwright Oil Development Co. Making Hole

STANDARD RIG NEAR WAINWRIGHT MAKING
GOOD TIME IN SOFT FORMATION.

After some unforeseen delay at the Wainwright Oil Producers well on Section 36-44-4, the large drill was started on its downward course last week. We understand Driller Bradley is making time through the clay and shale formations. The machinery is all working in good shape and another drilled is expected shortly when another crew will be started. By running double shift better time can be made and there will be less danger of the hole caving. Wainwright citizens are very jubilant at seeing this rig start working so near the town as they feel confident that a good supply of gas will soon be available for domestic and industrial purposes as well as for drilling other wells on the companies' adjoining leases. A good gas well so near a town the size of Wainwright should be as valuable as an oil well besides they have the chance of producing oil and gas from the one well which is being done in many parts of the oil fields in the United States.

Dr. Hume, of the Dominion Geological Survey, Finding Much Valuable Structure

Dr. G. S. Hume, of Ottawa, accompanied by R. H. Pegrum and F. A. Rudd of the university of Alberta have been busy the last week investigating the numerous outcroppings along the Grattan coulee, Battle River and Buffalo coulee. We understand the party have found many interesting outcroppings of sandstone and fossils all of which are being closely examined and classified. A leveling party is expected here shortly when the geologists will have the levels taken of certain of the formations and from these levels maps and reports will be made. These maps will show the rise and fall of different parts of the formation and from these geologists investigating the area will be enabled better to determine the most likely places to drill for oil. As these outcroppings can only be observed along banks of rivers and coulees there will be a large area from which the observations desired can only be obtained from wells being drilled. Dr. Hume is keeping a close watch on all the drills working and in this way will secure more valuable information for his report.

No Room for Pessimists in Alberta Oil Development

(By J. A. Allan, Ph. D., E.R.S.C., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Alberta)

What seems to be the most important chapter in the oil development in Alberta to date has been written during the past year. The discovery of oil in Central Alberta by the British Petroleum, Ltd., at Wainwright, must be regarded, by all Canadians who understand the petroleum problems of the day, as of vital importance. The reports on this discovery of oil are not the idle fancies of the petroleum enthusiast or a promotion scheme for the sale of stock, but a fact, a real fact that can be verified by all who care to visit the well. Many interested citizens, believers and non-believers, have visited the well, have gazed upon the dark fluid as it poured from the casing head under gas pressure, have taken a sample in a container ranging in size from a pill box to a five-gallon can, and have even rubbed its substance between their fingers, but all have returned to their respective homes firmly convinced that the discovery was real, that the well was not salted and that the day was approaching when Alberta must be regarded as

An Oil Producing Province
The story of the discovery is a short one, and is worth stating. On November 15th, 1922, the British Petroleum, Ltd., began drilling in No. 1 well on Sec. 36, Tp. 45, Range 7, west of the Fourth Meridian, five and a half miles north of Wainwright on the south bank of the Battle River. Owing to certain drilling difficulties this well was completed as a gasser in April, 1923, at a depth of 2,017 feet and on a hard cap rock.

Within a few weeks No. 2 well was started about 200 yards south and a few yards east of No. 1 well, on the prairie level in Section 31, Tp. 45, Range 6. Drilling operations were carried on in record time and the well was brought in by D. O. Credille, as an oil and gas well early in November, 1923. The oil is reported to come from a seventeen foot sand between 2,019 and 2,036 feet and immediately below the hard rock encountered in well No. 1. The writer has not yet seen the log of the well, but according to those in charge this horizon represents beds near the base of the Ordovician group of rocks.

On Under Great Pressure
The account of the lateness of the season the well was capped and has not yet been cleaned out, so that it is not possible to say yet what the quality of the oil will be like, or what production can be obtained from this sand. The pressure of gas is so great that when the valve is opened a mixture of gas, oil, water and silt is thrown out with great force and with a thundering roar. No attempt was made to measure the flow, but a conservative estimate places the production at 100 barrels per day. No correct estimate of quantity of oil can be obtained until the mud and water in the well has been cleaned out.

The company has not yet given out an analysis of the oil, but the quality of oil is somewhat similar to that obtained in the Fabyan well brought in by the Imperial Oil Co. six miles west of the British Petroleum wells. Even though this oil is classed as heavy, the fact that sands in this horizon are productive warrants an extensive drilling programme on the major structure with which the Wainwright well is associated. The results from this well should create a renewed optimism that other productive wells can be expected in this district.

Companies Interested in the Field
This optimism is apparent from the fact that since the "strike" preparations are being made to drill other wells, in addition to the future programme of the B. P. Co. It is reported that the following companies intend to commence drilling operations early: Edmonton Gas & Development Co., Wainwright Oil Development Co., Baxter Lake Co., Irma Oil Holdings, Crown Oil Co., General Oil Development Co., Spartan Oil Co., and Maple Leaf Oil Co.

An extensive drilling programme and still more wells will be required before the petroleum possibilities in the province of Alberta will be proven.

Possibly the criticism can be raised, and rightly so, that in the past too much has been said about the petroleum resources of Alberta, and too little the actual drilling has been accomplished.

Prospects of the Field
The Wainwright well must not be classed as a gusher, but it is hoped that the capacity production of this well will be proven early this year. Many geologists who are acquainted with the geological structure in Alberta have expressed themselves that gushers need not be expected in Alberta. This is no drawback to contemplated development, because it is a fact that in many oil fields on this and other continents gushers are usually short lived. A good pumping well is no disgrace to any company. Just a month ago, at the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in St. Louis, a prominent oil man stated "that half of today's production comes from highly flushed wells whose decline will be very rapid." He is also reported to have stated in his address that "This means that the wells to day producing approximately 2,200,000 barrels, will one year from today be producing not more than one-half that amount."

A Large Field
The major structure on which the Wainwright field is located covers a large area. The northern end of this structure has been defined in the vicinity of Birch Lake in Tp. 50, angles 11 and 12. North of Birch Lake the formations dip to the northwest and the southern end of this structure is defined by the Misty Hills, south of Monitor, in Tp. 33, Range 4. The distance between these two points is approximately 110 miles. The lateral extent of this structure is not so readily outlined, but field investigations carried out during the past seven years by the writer, and by other geologists—Slipper, Dowling, Stewart and Sheppard, indicate that the major structure is monoclinical with the steeper dip towards the west and a very gentle dip towards the east.

Although the structural details cannot be observed on the surface, yet all available data seem to indicate that a narrow belt, extending northwest between Fabyan and Irma, east of Viking, to the south end of Birch Lake, would represent the highest part of the structure. West of this belt the formations dip toward the southwest at the rate of about 25 feet to the mile. There are indications of terrace-like structure in the Viking gas field and it is reasonable to expect that there are other closures of a similar character along the western side of the major structure.

The area underlain by monoclinical structure, and therefore worthy of being prospected by drilling, is represented by several thousand square miles, and not by the boundaries of a few sections. It would be most unfortunate if, during the current year drilling was confined to a small limited district, when there are equally promising possibilities over a large area on the same major structure.

Let the pessimist sojourn in other places of the globe, as he will never find petroleum in Alberta while he assumes that attitude, but let those who have confidence in the petroleum possibilities in this province turn their attention and lend their assistance in the conscientious search for this material.—Economic and Financial Record.

SCHOOL PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made as a result of the June Examinations in Senior room of Irma Public School:

To Grade VIII.—Dennis Barber, Douglas Hatch, Donald Horn.
To Grade VII.—Frank Maguire, Kenneth Matheson, Myrtle Glasgow, Ada Edmonds, Verna Herbert.
To Grade VI.—Grace Love.
To Grade V.—Eleanor Barber, Verna Herbert, Bernice Matheson, Ethel Milburn, Eva Congdon, Nancy Hewitt, Beulah Blade, Violet Simmons.
J. B. Horn, Teacher

PROVINCE MAY BACK EDMONTON IN CARBON BLACK APPEAL

Commissioners Say Lease
Will Endanger Alberta's
Gas Supply.

There is a possibility of the provincial government backing up the protest of the city council against the Wainwright carbon black proposition. Premier Greenfield was interviewed Monday morning by Mayor Blatchford and Commissioner Yorath, who laid before him the correspondence and data bearing on the matter and asked him to look into it. The premier was just about to leave the city on his week's speaking tour in the Ground by-election campaign, but he promised that he will give the matter his attention as soon as he returns.

The point taken by the city officials, on which they are asking the government's support, is that the proposed utilization of gas from the Wainwright field for carbon manufacturing will endanger the supply of natural gas fuel in the whole of central Alberta, for while it is not definitely known whether there is any connection or not between Wainwright and Viking, it is almost certain that the supply of natural gas at the former field will sooner or later be required for the town and cities throughout the central part of the province, extending even to Calgary.

The fact is worth noting, Mayor Blatchford points out, that the Wainwright wells are as close to Calgary as the Foremost wells, which the southern city is now tapping, and therefore the Edmonton protest against the carbon black scheme concerns that city as well—Edmonton Journal

Weekly Review of Alberta Markets (Calgary Market Examiner)

Cattle
BEEF—Light receipts at Edmonton and not much quality to the beef puts market lower, with choice heavy steers \$5.25 & \$5.75; choice light \$5.25 & \$5.50; good \$5 & \$5.25; medium \$4 & \$4.50.

Hogs
Hog receipts very light at Edmonton and prices generally around \$7 for the thick smooths, off cars; bacon 10 p.c. premium.

Sheep
Sheep receipts are light at Edmonton, one bunch of spring lambs, averaging 85 pounds, sold at \$14; fat ewes up to \$7 and yearlings and wethers probably topping at \$10.

Grain
Wheat prices yesterday touched the high spot of the season and the movement will be governed by the crop conditions, which, in Western Canada, are generally bullish, owing to lack of moisture. American markets are moving now with the condition of our crop. European buyers are taking what they have to, but high prices will reduce consumption. Crop conditions in some portions of Alberta critical owing to warm weather and lack of rain; some districts looking fine.

Butterfat-Butter-Cheese
BUTTERFAT—Prices unchanged from last week's basis of 30c. at centrals and 28c for specials, country points; production now approaching peak.

Eggs-Poultry
EGGS—Calgary dealers advanced Extras to 22c and No. 1 to 19c; No. 2 remains at 12c; large proportion of latter grade crowding market, POULTRY—Few coops of fowl still coming on market; broilers getting more plentiful and dropped to 20c.

Hay
Unless conditions change in some portions of the province soon there will be a better demand for hay than was anticipated a short time ago. Get up what you can, at reasonable costs. Not any reliable market quotations at present.

Big Seizure of Oil Property in Roumania

Bucharest, Roumania, July 9th.—The Roumanian government today practically confiscated \$150,000,000 worth of foreign oil properties. Despite the final joint appeal made by American, British and French ministers against the confiscation the Bratiano brothers, who virtually are directors of Roumania, ordered the Roumanian parliament to pass the enactment that practically amounts to confiscation, before prorogation.

Properties of the Standard Oil, in which there is an investment of \$20,000,000 will be the first objective of Premier John Bratiano and Finance Minister Vintila Bratiano. Other foreign oil companies are to be forced to turn over at least 60 per cent. of their stock to Roumanian capitalists—political supporters of the Bratiano brothers—at any price the latter may choose to pay. This move is expected to strengthen the political grip of the Liberal party of Roumania.

Sixty per cent. of the stock control will give the Bratiano followers complete control of the oil properties. The Bratiano brothers turned over to their followers a few weeks ago many other valuable state properties. The state owns an enormous number of mines, forests, fisheries and based on a cry that foreign Jews were getting control of the Bratiano brothers "commercialized" the properties and have turned them over to their followers at bargain prices. But this action promises to bring a speedy reaction as the visit of the King and Queen of Roumania to London and Paris with a view to obtaining a loan has proven a sad fizzle—no financiers caring to lend where there is such a strong possibility of repudiation.

The concerted effort upon the royal family will be the last of power by the radical agrarian and tradesman parties or the return of the discredited Bratianos.

Wm. S. MATTHEWS, OF JARROW BURIED SUNDAY

Last Sunday afternoon the Jarrow Church was filled to overflowing when the members of Victory Lodge A. F. & A. M. met with sorrowing friends to pay their last respects to the Master of the Lodge and a good citizen and friend. The late Mr. Matthews had been a resident of the Jarrow district for over fourteen years during which time he had made a host of friends. At times he had been troubled with stomach trouble, but was around as usual until about a week before his funeral, when he went to Edmonton for special treatment. Arrangements had been made to hold an operation but he expired on July 4th before the operation had been performed. The deceased was in his 41st year and leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his loss. The casket was banked with flowers from sorrowing relatives and friends. The following brothers of the Jarrow Lodge acted as pallbearers, Bro. Madsen, Bro. White, Bro. Tucker, Bro. Skiles, Bro. Purcell, Bro. Morrison. After appropriate service at the Church by Rev. Wm. R. Cantlon, the funeral cortege proceeded to the Jarrow cemetery where the body was interred and the last sad rites of the Masonic Order bestowed on the departed Brother.

JARROW MASONIC LODGE TO AT- TEND DINE SERVICE SUN- DAY AFTERNOON, JULY 20

The members of Victory Lodge No. 112 A. F. & A. M. will attend divine service at the Jarrow Church on Sunday afternoon, July 20th at 3 P. M. The public and all visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. Rev. M. D. Bayley, B.A.B.D.M.A., of Amboy Illinois, will have charge of the service. Mr. Bayley was formerly a resident of Jarrow and a charter member of Victory Lodge. Spasmic is being arranged.

CARD OF THANKS

To the officers and members of Victory Lodge, No. 112 and friends. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for your kindness during recent bereavement.

Mrs. Matthews

PROFITS FROM DAIRYING

Same Care Necessary in the Winter As in the Summer

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, while speaking at the dairy conference held in Ottawa a few weeks ago, said that dairying was going to grow and develop, but that three things were retarding the progress financially of dairymen, namely, the low-producing cow, engaging too exclusively in summer dairying, and depending too much in the winter time on dry roughage for dairy cattle.

To those who like to look at big figures, large productions and exports running into the millions of dollars are impressive. An extension of the dairying industry, therefore, will be welcomed by people of this sort, but what is of more importance to individual dairy farmers—and this is the point that the Hon. Mr. Motherwell emphasized—is that profits from dairying should be increased.

There is no doubt that many farmers are depending on summer dairying too much. Too many dairy farmers regard the summer season as the season when they reap their harvest from their milk cows and forget about the other six months of the year, when if they had their farms organized to carry on winter dairying they could be making as much, or very nearly as much, money as they make during the summer months.

When a factory in the city has to run half-time it is regarded as a calamity; on the farm, on the other hand, half-time production is too often regarded as natural and inevitable.

The factory owner and driver to keep his factory running all the time, even if the profit on part of his product is meagre. He does this to cut down his overhead charges which keep mounting up whether his factory is running or not. Farmers should figure the same way. On the farm taxes have to be paid, and depreciation on livestock, buildings and machinery go on whether the farm is run full time or only half-time, and even if winter dairying is not as profitable as summer dairying, the money made during the winter months will help to pay off taxes and take care of other expenses.

Some farmers, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell went on to say, not only run their dairy farms half-time, but make matters worse by trying to keep their cows as cheaply as possible during the winter months. This is only a poor way for cows during the winter. Timothy hay, or roots, or any other good food for cows during the winter. When cows are half-starved during the winter months they cannot be expected to give a heavy flow of milk during the summer months.

Almost any cow will milk fairly well during the spring just after she has freshened, and when the grass is tender and luscious. The real testing time for a cow is in the late summer and fall when she has been milking for five or six months. The cows that are real money-makers for their owners are those that maintain a good milk flow right up until the end of their lactation period. Cows can not do this if they are underfed when they are dry. When a cow is dry the effort should be to get her into condition for freshening. A cow should be dried up for six or eight weeks in order that she may recuperate from the heavy strain of producing milk, but during this period she should be fed not a maintenance ration, but a ration that will put her into good shape to stand the heavy drain on her body when she freshens.

No hard and fast rules of feeding can be laid down, because feeding methods will depend on the condition the cow is in when she goes dry, but generally speaking it is a good plan to feed a dry cow the same as if she were producing ten pounds of milk daily. Succulent feed should form the basis of the ration given dairy cows, such as it should for the basis of the ration given most other kinds of livestock during the winter months. Grass is the natural feed of the cow, and the nearer we can approach natural feeding conditions during the winter months the better.

U.S. Farm Property

The total value of farm property in the United States, according to the latest census, was \$77,924,100,328. The total of farm buildings was \$11,484,988,322; of farm machinery, \$3,594,668,675; of livestock, \$14,780,000. The value of this farm property, or, in other words, the capital employed in the business of farming, according to The American Agriculturist, exceeds the capital employed in all the manufacturing establishments of the United States, plus the capital of the railroads, plus all that invested in mines and quarries.

A French yachtman, in an engineless thirty-five foot sloop and unaided by a crew, sailed from Gibraltar to New York city 100 days from the date he set sail.

W. N. U. 1509

Storing Potatoes

Blackheart Prevented by Storing Tubers Under Proper Conditions

Dark brown or black areas, in the centre of potatoes, commonly known as blackheart, can be prevented by storing the tubers under proper conditions, reports the potato specialist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Studies carried on at the station show that the trouble is due almost altogether to insufficient ventilation, although overheating is also known to produce similar effects. In the experiments all the symptoms of blackheart were produced by excluding air from the potatoes or by placing them in containers having poor ventilation. If the potatoes are to be stored at temperatures below 45 deg. F., they can be piled to a depth of 6 feet without danger of too closely confining the tubers on the bottom of the pile and causing the development of blackheart, says the station specialist. Where the storage place will have a temperature of 50 deg. or more, however, as is usually the case in most home cellars, it is deemed unsafe to pile the potatoes to a height of more than three feet. If they are to be kept longer than three or four weeks, potatoes stored out-of-doors in pits, on the Experimental Station grounds also showed blackheart, due, undoubtedly, to insufficient ventilation. Outdoor pits were found to be better ventilated than might be supposed, however, and it is said to be unnecessary to ventilate small outdoor pits. Potatoes which are to be shipped long distances during cold weather may also suffer from blackheart if the car boxes are overheated in transit.

Potatoes severely affected with blackheart are not only unfit for food, but are also unsuitable for seed purposes. It is stated, so that a little care in storing the tubers is amply repaid.

Some Beekeeping Records

By Professor Fairfield, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta

The results of the beekeeping at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, are quite satisfactory, each year's work proving more conclusively that beekeeping in the irrigated districts can be made a profitable industry. Hundreds of tons of nectar are being produced in the bloom of the extensive alfalfa fields already established, needing only the assistance of the bee to be formed into valuable honey. Surely here is a by-product of the farm now wasted that should be turned into a revenue producer. Several farmers on irrigated lands in Southern Alberta have been convinced of this and are helping make the farm pay by keeping a few colonies of bees. Some fair-sized commercial apiaries have also been started.

Nine colonies were put into winter quarters at the close of last season, seven of these were wintered outside in wintering cases and two in a dug-out cellar. The cases used for outside wintering were boxes made large enough to hold one, two or four hives with sufficient room between the hive boxes and the bottom, sides and top of the cases to pack in four to six inches of planer shavings. A tunnel was made from the hive entrances to the outside of the packing cases so that the bees could get out at will.

The colonies wintered in the cellar were placed on a swinging shelf to eliminate damage from mice. The covers of the hives were replaced with cloth and covered with five inches of chaff to prevent moisture gathering in the hives.

Two of the seven colonies wintered outside were found dead in the spring while both colonies wintered in the cellar survived. The two colonies wintered in the cellar, however, were weak in the spring, the first examination showing only three frames covered with bees in one hive, and four in the other. At the same examination the number of frames covered with bees in the colonies wintered outside were six, three, eight, seven and six respectively. The weak condition of the colonies wintered in the cellar as compared with the stronger condition agrees with our previous experience that wintering outside is more satisfactory than wintering in the cellar.

No Wonder He Starred

As the dancer took his fair partner down to supper she seems to hypnotize the waiter told off to serve them, for he seemed incapable of taking his eyes off her.

At last the dancer could stand it no longer.

"Say, my man," he observed, "what makes you stare so rudely at this lady?"

"It ain't rudeness, sir, believe me, it's genuine admiration. This is the fifth time she's been down to supper to-night."

One-third of the world's population is white.

Both Practical and Chic



The trottier frock of serge or twill in blue is perennially popular, but to be effective must always be cut with distinction, as instanced in this smart costume of navy twill and trimmed with 'pearls' and hand-embroidered coral lines at collar and cuffs.

Addresses Convention

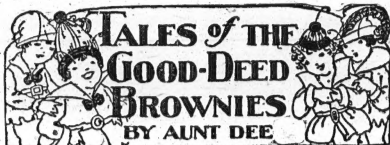
Miss Satherlie Speaks on Use of Farm Boys' Camps

Miss Jenny Satherlie, of Avonlea, Sask., the only woman speaker in the programme of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies convention at Saskatoon, spoke on the value and importance of sending boys to the Farm Boys' Camps, which are held annually at the Saskatoon, Regina, North Battleford and Yorkton exhibitions. Miss Satherlie is the organizer of the Avonlea team which carried off the grand aggregate prize for stock judging at the Saskatoon exhibition last year.

Seeing Is Believing

The teacher was giving a lesson on the crocodile. "You must give me all your attention," she said. "It is impossible for you to form a true idea of this hideous reptile unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."—Tilt-Dits (London).

Of the \$600,000,000 in stock of the Pennsylvania railroad, \$168,000,000 worth is held by the women stockholders.



The Good-Deeds Have a Picnic.

The day after Queen Loveliness' birthday the Brownies were quite tired. They had worked hard to make the entertainment a success. First they all had to learn their parts in the play and this was no easy thing to do in a hurry, then they had to provide costumes beside trimming the big field and the stage. Happiness managed it all very well. The others elected him head of the arrangements, and he appointed committees for the different work. For instance, ten Brownies were given the task of trimming the stage. Twenty others were told to make the big field lovely with greens, the cooks of course attended to the refreshments, the tailors to the suits, and Herbert Handy was made head of a committee of ten to build the scenery. There was very little scenery, for the play was supposed to take place out of doors, but there were two benches and a small table needed. They had to be made and painted the day before the play was given, so you see it had been a busy camp. Now that it was all over the Brownies did feel tired.

Queen Loveliness seeing this suggested that they all go on a picnic. "It will do you good to get out into the wild country and 'lie around in the grass,'" she said. Her suggestion was greeted with cheers, for if there was one thing the Brownies did love to do it was to have a picnic. The cooks hurried to make the luncheon. All the Brownies were to go so there were a great many sandwiches to be made. Of course a picnic lunch was not as hard to prepare as a real meal so that the cooks were not overworked, but they knew how hungry those little fellows were going to be after they had walked through the country. They decided lettuce sandwiches, chicken sandwiches, and apple butter sandwiches would be just the right ones. Then

The Weed Tax

Huge Loss to the Farmers of Manitoba Is Claimed by Weeds

The people of this province, the farmers more particularly, have heard a great deal about the tariff for export of the tariff. It has been represented to them as an instrument of economic destruction, and only the other day they were told it was "bleeding Manitoba white." Yet weeds cost the people of the province more than twice as much as they are taxed by the tariff—probably four times more than the farmers are taxed in this way.

If every farm in Manitoba could be brought within a half-mile of Liverpool, eliminating all transportation charges altogether, it would, of course, mean a great advantage to the farmers. But it is realized that weeds cost Manitoba more than it costs to haul the grain all the way from the farm to Liverpool? Eliminate weeds, and the saving the Hudson Bay Railway could make in transportation charges would be infinitesimal by comparison.

The provincial government, with all its extravagance in past years, has never collected more than \$2,000,000 in taxes from the people, and that includes the taxes on the people of Winnipeg. Weeds cost the farmers alone more than \$20,000,000 annually.—Winnipeg Tribune.

To Have Heraldic Insignia

London Stock Exchange Will Have Coat of Arms

After having been in existence for 180 years, the London Stock Exchange has realized that it is just as important as most of the other great city corporations which have their coat of arms; so the trustees and managers have decided that the Stock Exchange shall have a coat of arms all its own. The College of Heralds has submitted a design to the authorities and should this be approved the great bargaining house in Throgmorton Street will have its own heraldic insignia.

Saskatchewan Butter Production Creamery butter production in Saskatchewan passed the 10,000,000 pound mark for the first time, according to the November returns. The production for that month was 44,344 pounds, making the output since January 1, 1922, 10,121,702 pounds, an increase of 1,551,795 pounds or 18.1 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1921. The greatest increase in production occurred in the central and northern sections of the province.

Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, rises 13,630 feet above the sea.

Natural Resources Bulletin

Fire Losses Must Be Paid By the Public in General

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says: During the year just closed Canada's fire loss amounted to over \$34,619,000. This covers losses of created resources only—buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. There are no figures available of the loss through forest fires, but it is known that the amount was tremendous.

What this loss of \$34,619,000 means to Canada can only be realized by comparison. Capitalized at 5 per cent, it represents the earnings of \$690,000,000, or \$174,000,000 more than the total amount of all Canadian bonds sold in 1923. It also represents 5 per cent on Canada's total export trade for 1923.

This fire loss is value gone forever. It cannot be recovered. Only new construction and new manufactures can take its place. And the material for this replacement must be purchased in the open market in competition with requirements for new construction, the increased demand affecting the cost of the latter.

And who pays for this fire loss? There is no supply of capital available to provide for it. It must be paid by the public in general, and in its distribution it constitutes a charge upon everything we buy. As insurance premiums 10¢ included in the cost of all manufactures and produce, collected and distributed by the insurance companies, who also at the same time collect sufficient to cover the cost of management. During the year 1922 insurance companies registered with the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance collected in premiums \$51,036,206 and paid losses amounting to \$34,174,928. While undoubtedly a certain amount of fire loss is unavoidable, such enormous amounts show a degree of carelessness that is inexcusable.

Source of Crime Wave

Criminals Are Not Recruited From the Ranks of Returned Soldiers

The more or less popular delusion, directly encouraged by Police-Commissioner Enright of New York, that the crime wave is to be attributed in great part to returned soldiers, is vigorously challenged from Indianapolis and the reply is based on investigation, not supposition. The county prosecutor at Indianapolis says that most of the criminals who are being captured now are boys who were too young to go to war.

Buffalo can offer a little data on this subject, somewhat different in character, but pointing out to the same principal conclusion. Here the most conspicuous group of young men who have been arrested and convicted for a major crime was made up, not of former soldiers, but of fellows who, about the time the draft was ordered, committed crimes sufficient to send them to prisons or reformatories for the period that the war lasted. The slacker-sentiment appears to be much more heavily represented in the crime wave than the soldier element. And that accords with natural psychological processes.—Buffalo Express.

Emancipation of Eastern Women

Wider Dissemination of Knowledge Is Helping Women in Moslem Households

Newspapers and the cinema are constantly bringing the life of the western woman to the attention of her eastern sister. No longer do trashy French or Italian novels constitute the sole intellectual nourishment of the eastern women's quarters. Side by side with the latest works of the best novelists and poets of England, France and Italy, the most modern books on sociology and hygiene are often to be seen in the women's apartments of high-class Moslem households. With this growing dissemination of knowledge, the segregation of women in the east is bound to become more and more a formality.

Logical

Prosperous Young Man (after proposing).—"But can you cook?"

Modern Girl.—"Let us take these questions in their proper order; the matter of cooking is not the first thing to be considered."

"Then, what is first?"

"Can you provide things to be cooked?"

The Blind Hoss

"Say, that horse you sold me is blind, and you never said a word to me about it."

"Well, the man who sold him to me didn't tell me, either, and I thought perhaps he didn't want to know."

Pearson's Weekly.

Friendship is a mighty factor in this hard world, since by friendship comes self-forgetfulness; and no man can do great works unless he forgets self.—J. Farnol.

SELF-SUPPORTING FARMS

Things Which Make for Economy in Living and Health

Speaking before the convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies at Saskatoon, Prof. Hughes, of Minnesota, stressed the fact that "it is highly desirable that the farm should be, as far as possible, self-supporting. A good garden and plenty of fresh butter and eggs, plenty of home-cured meats, these are the things which make for economy in living and for health, for family happiness and for a general feeling of content and prosperity."

In advising the farmers to develop the home market the speaker pointed out that one of the greatest mistakes of the farmer the world over is to look for far distant markets. "The truth of the matter is," he said, "that the consumer nearest at hand is the farmer's best and most dependable customer. It is to your immediate business advantage to supply your neighboring townsmen, as far as may be possible, with their necessities coming from your farms. It must always be remembered that on both sides there must be a fair measure of service and it is for you, especially, to remember that when you build up the industries of the small town through your patronage, through your encouragement, through your co-operation you are building up a near at home market for your products that will remain a business possession of yours just so long as you deal fairly with it."

Developing his slogan, "Put your acres to work," the speaker pointed out that where only half the acreage of a farm is under crop one acre is called upon to carry the overhead charges for two acres. With reference to the problem of putting idle land to use in a comparatively new and undeveloped country, Mr. Hughes recommended "the gradual fencing in of these idle lands and their use as pasture for livestock, to be followed in good season and with as little delay as possible, with cropping to those grains and grasses that make for more intensive livestock farming."

"Your problem in production is twofold," said Mr. Hughes, urging the farmers to produce what the world wants, "to produce those things the world needs and those things that can be carried to the markets of the world without undue expense." He instanced butter, stating that this product could be placed on the eastern markets to produce what the world wants, more than from 5 to 7 per cent. of its total value as compared with 100 per cent. on hay, 50 to 80 per cent. on potatoes and the 20 or more per cent. incurred in the transportation of grain, livestock, eggs or poultry. There was no danger of the production of dairy products outstripping the demand because of the day in and day out, year in and year out labor application involved and because "there is still a tremendous margin of possible increase in dairy produce consumption before the same distribution levels have been reached in dairy products that now have long since been reached in wheat and potatoes."

Wilhelm Shut Them Off

Ex-Kaiser Told the Preacher When It Was Time to Quit

Some Englishwomen who travelled extensively on the continent before the war are authority for the story that in the Kaiser's new pen in the imperial chapel, "The Kaiser was a push-button which rang a bell in the pulpit. The minister was allotted a certain period for his sermon. When the time limit was reached, the All Highest would ring the bell. The preacher was expected to finish his discourse forthwith, even though he was in the middle of a sentence."—Springfield Republican.

Seasonable Work

At this season many farmers are doing, or planning to do, work that may be accomplished before the spring rush. The seed grain will be cleaned up, and grass, clover and alfalfa seed ordered; implements requiring attention will be repaired and new parts ordered; from day to day the manure will be put out to the field. On level farms much of the will be spread directly on the field, while on rolling or hilly land, or when the snow is deep, the manure will be placed in piles.

Lady Granard, the daughter of Ogden Mills, said at a luncheon in New York:

"Englishmen are very nice, but they don't know how to dance. They are so stiff."

"It was an Englishman, you know, who said: 'I love this complicated modern dancing—yes, I think it's absolutely ripping—only the muscle puts me out and the girl gets in my way.'"

In the Congo the natives use ivory kitchen utensils and chopping blocks of ivory.

Value Of Western Crops

Over Three Hundred and Ninety-Four Million Dollars Has Been Set In Motion

Including four months of the crop year, September to December, for wheat and coarse grains and the full year 1923 for other products, a total sum of \$394,131,082 has been set in motion through the industry of the farmers of the prairie provinces, according to statistics compiled for the Manitoba Free Press annual trade and commerce supplement. This is an increase of \$35,000,000 over the preceding year.

"These sums do not tell the whole story," says the statement. There are eight months of the crop year to run, and many millions of wheat and coarse grains still to market and it has not been possible to secure returns from poultry, or any correct idea of the enormous number of eggs consumed within the prairie provinces that do not come under inspection."

It is pointed out that this total does not represent the amount of money which went to the producers. Grain prices are based on Fort William, and livestock prices, those prevailing at stockyards. Making these allowances, the Free Press states, there still remains the fact that a very large sum of money has circulated to the farms and accounts for the marked lessening of farmers' indebtedness to banks and mortgage companies."

In the four months which cover crops to the value of \$272,581,211 reached Fort William. In the year livestock marketed was valued at \$21,757,104; dairy products, \$54,308,342; potatoes, hay, root and fodder crops, \$32,884,000; eggs shipped out of the province, \$1,737,672. The three provinces manufactured more than 39,000,000 pounds of creamery butter in addition to dairy butter.

Returns for livestock were \$4,000,000 under 1922, due less to lower prices than to a decrease in numbers sold. There was an increase of \$22,000,000 in grains.

War On Rust

Money Spent in Fighting Rust Is a Profitable Investment

A report from Ottawa states that active steps are being taken by the Federal Government to combat wheat rust, which has cost the farmers in past years millions of dollars and is now the danger of which they are never free. The pathological laboratory of the central experimental farm at Ottawa is co-operating with the University of Saskatchewan in the investigation of rust. The announcement that the economy programme of the Federal Government does not contemplate abandoning this work will be read by the farmers of the west with a feeling of intense relief. They have good reason to stand in fear of a pest which has on more occasions than one cut down what was headed for an excellent yield of wheat, and which has so far baffled all attempts to combat it. Weeds and rust are the farmers' worst enemies. They must be overcome if the prairies are to be made safe for agriculture. The money spent by the government in fighting rust is a profitable investment, assuming that eventually rust will be driven out or an absolutely rust-resistant variety of wheat developed, which has normal milling qualities. And there is little doubt that in the end the fight against rust will be successful. The fight should not be called off at this point but should be prosecuted with increased vigor. The government appears to understand this—Regina Leader.

Consult Your Banker

People have always paid a good price for the advice of lawyers, physicians, dentists, engineers and others of the various professions, because they usually sought it under the stress of necessity, and at a time when they needed it and had to have it, no matter what the cost. But the advice of the banker, the recognized expert in all things pertaining to finance, business and investments, and which is useful and valuable at all times, has been too frequently never thought of or asked for—The Port Colborne Citizen.

Alberta Cattle For California

The first consignment of finished beef cattle ever shipped so far south has recently left Edmonton for Sacramento, Calif. This should be quite gratifying to Canadian producers as it may lead to a good market in the south, which at present is restricted by the U.S. tariff. In all, fourteen carloads have been shipped within the past month. About a year ago a shipment of feeders was shipped to the United States and the first finished stock has been sent, up to the present time.

Airplane service in the interior of Alaska has cut the time to make the trip from Fairbanks to Livengood from fifty hours by rail to fifty minutes.

W. N. U. 1508

A Polyglot Porter



John Cox, master of many languages.

The smooth-working operator of a great railway which prides itself on being able to meet any situation in an equable manner, received a rude jolt one day when two picturesquely garbed strangers strolled into the Windsor Depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal, and, despite the most elaborate and vociferous linguistic con- ditions, failed in a most deplorable manner to make anyone understand what they wanted.

Someone who had travelled in the east ventured the opinion that they were Arabs, and the polyglot bombardment which had been in progress ceased in hopeless despair, for the stock of available languages did not go into Kipling's country "east of Suez." Then a "red cap" one of the colored porters who make themselves useful about the station handling baggage between the train and taxi-cab, stepped up. He relieved himself of what sounded like a combination of a badly-running Ford and a Sarcee war chant, and had the situation straightened out in no time at all.

Investigation revealed that the railway had on its staff of baggage handlers a veritable Mezzofanti, a student who for sheer love of the acquisition picks up languages in the easy manner he does suitcases. He is known about the station as Number Eighteen, though this has no reference to his linguistic accomplishments. His name is John Cox and his country of origin is British Guiana, though to satisfy his voracious thirst for tongues that other people employ he has strayed far from his native sugar plantations. Spanish, Italian, English, French, Greek, Hindustani and Arabic he can call into requisition at a moment's notice, while he writes most of them with equal facility. He admits not being as yet equally at home with German, though he has substantial grasp of the language.

Hindustani is his native tongue. Facile English he acquired in England in the employ of a British railway magnate. In the same employ he went to Brazil and Panama, acquiring Spanish in an effortless manner. Returning to England with merely his appetite whetted, he took lessons in Italian and French and speedily added them to his linguistic list. The outbreak of the war opened up possibilities of yet more interesting and extensive travel, and he joined the navy as being less likely to restrict him to an area where they spoke the same language all of the time.

Fate played into his hands when he became stationed at Mudros, in the Grecian Archipelago, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. It was not long before he had qualified to keep a fruit store and was looking round for more languages to conquer. He thought himself of the hordes of Turkish prisoners coming into the depot, and after hobnobbing with them for a few months, was reading the "Arabian Nights" in the original.

He was demobilized in May, 1921, his one regret being that the part he had played in the war had never given him the opportunity of seeing the interior of Germany, but this lost opportunity has been since made up for by diligent study. He came from England to Canada and has since been in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Windsor Station, Montreal. Now, when picturesquely garbed strangers from unknown lands appear at the depot, and general efforts to interpret their mouthings of weird sounds are ineffectual, officials send an S.O.S. for Number Eighteen.

The Cabbage and the Pot

A Californian and a New Englander were watching stories.

"Why," said the Californian, "we grow cabbage so big that an army of soldiers can camp under one."

"That's nothing," said the New Englander. "We make copper kettles in New England so big that a thousand men can be riveting one and yet he can't see them if they can't hear each other's hammer."

"Go on," said the Californian, "what would anyone use a kettle of that size for?"

"Why to boil your Californian cabbage in," said the New Englander.

New Order Will Come to Canada

Members of Marguerite Order of Social Sisters Reach Western Canada

For the first time in the history of Canada members of the Marguerite Order of the Social Sisters' Society from Budapest have arrived at Winnipeg. Sister Superior Ira stated that they were going through to the Hungarian settlement at Stockholm, Saskatchewan, where there were over 250 Hungarian families in order to start a boarding school for the children of the settlers. It is also their intention to give lessons to any adult settlers who were illiterate and carry out, in addition, domestic science classes in cooking, fancy work, butter-making, etc. "We are the forerunners in Canada of the order, which was founded fifteen years ago in Hungary by Marguerite Slachta, the first lady member of the Hungarian Parliament," explained Sister Ira, "and we hope to extend our scholastic system throughout all Hungarian settlements. Our teaching, in the domestic science classes will be purely non-sectarian, and we shall heartily welcome all comers whether of our religion or otherwise."

Against Military Training

United Farm Women of Manitoba Register Disapproval of Cadet Movement

Disapproval of any training or influence upon boys and girls in Manitoba savaging on militarism was expressed by members of the United Farm Women at the final session of their convention held in Winnipeg. Two resolutions, one endorsing the Boy Scout movement and disapproval of the cadet movement, and another protesting against the hanging of war pictures in schools. A resolution was endorsed urging legislation making it necessary for parties contracting marriage to have a clean bill of health.

Out of Luck

Mr. Headley was making a trip on a train which afforded no dining car. When they came to a stop at a station with a restaurant nearby, he beckoned to a small boy on the platform. "Bring me a sandwich and buy one for yourself," he said, giving the child twenty cents.

The boy returned in short order munching a sandwich. He handed two cents to Headley.

"There was only one sandwich left, mister," he said. "Everybody's."

It is the man who determines the dignity of the occupation; not the occupation that measures the dignity of the man.



Wednesday Comes.

When the Good-Deed Brownies started rehearsing the play they all decided they never had done anything they enjoyed so much. Sally Smille played the part of the first little girl and Jenny Gentleness the part of the second little girl. Charlie Chuckles was given the role of the little boy. All the other Brownies were to come, in for the last scene. They rehearsed all afternoon and for each one declared he felt as though Wednesday would never come, they were so anxious to give the play.

But it did come and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp Queen Loveliness arrived at the big field under the tree and mounted her throne. All the other Brownies were to watch the play from the front until just before the final scene. In which they took part, so they sat on the ground at the foot of the throne. The school teachers, Jenny Gentleness and Sally Smille, had worked hard all morning on their costumes and the tailors had helped with the boys' suits. Of course, there was great excitement before the play started. Sally Smille thought she had lost the little sun-bonnet she was to wear, but found it a few moments later. Then Chuckles couldn't stop chuckling with pleasure and of course as he was to play a naughty little boy this wouldn't do at all, so they just had to wait until he quieted down before they could start.

But at last they were ready and the Brownie curtain they had put up between two trees rolled up and showed Jenny Gentleness and Sally Smille playing on the cleared place that was used for a stage. Those two little girls played their parts very well. Queen Loveliness complimented them afterward. Jenny confessed she had been frightened for the first few moments with all the Brownies looking at her, but it was all such fun that she soon got over her nervousness.

A Party Frook for Little Sister



Organdy proves practical and dainty for party frocks, and this little lady is charming in a simple frock of that material in flesh color.

Train Soldiers For Farm Work

Overseas Settlement Training Is Open For British Soldiers

It is officially stated that soldiers in Britain who have only six months service to complete their military engagements are eligible for the overseas settlement training course during their last six months in the service, provided accommodation is available for them at the training station at Catterick, Yorkshire. Information with regard to the settlement of ex-soldiers in Canada or Australia, will be brought to the notice of all the men who are able to leave the service in time to permit them to apply for admission for special courses of instruction.

Germans Honor Vancouver Hero

A special cable to the Toronto Star from London, England, says: "The president of the German republic has presented a patina bronze plaque and diploma to C. A. McDonald, of Vancouver, formerly fourth officer S.S. Klafana Castle for the rescue of passengers and crew of S.S. Hammonia, of Vigo, September 9, 1922."

Steel railway cars are said to have a longer life than wooden ones.

Success Factors That Make for Success in One's Life

The first thing to realize is that Success is positive, not negative. It consists in doing, not in not doing; in creating, not in preserving; in attack, not in defence. In the battle of life, as in any other kind of a fight, the main thing is to hit first hard. Success is a resultant of force, not of protection. There are two kinds of forces, inner and outer. The inner forces are of the body, of the mind, and of the feelings. The body forces are included in the term health.

Health is primarily not an affair of care, cleanliness and abstinence. These things are of importance. But vastly more important is your vitality, steam, go, push, and, in general, your energy of self-expression. Look to your overcoming power, not your endurance capacity. "To him that overcometh will I give the crown."

For instance, microbes swarm everywhere. Everybody's mouth and nasal passages have many of them, germs of typhoid, pneumonia, tuberculosis. The healthy body is the one that resists them, throws them off, destroys and eliminates them.

It is not antiseptic soap and carbolic acid that measure our health of fitness, but the vigor of the fighting phagocytes of the blood. So in the mind it is the power to give forth energetic thoughts of right, good, vitality and accomplishment, that counts more than your power to withstand temptation.

The brain constantly occupied with the forth-putting of strong, formative plans has no room for the sickly and debilitating struggles against weakness and sin.

The feelings, also, which are positive and creative—should be encouraged, as opposed to those which are merely resistive.

The strongest positivity of the soul is love. The more you can love, the more you mean to the world. Fill your life with love. Feed on it daily. Live in its atmosphere. It is the ozone of supermen.

Love of children, of friends, of comrades, measure up as vibrating with creative electric units. Add to these love of your work, which is enthusiasm; love of play, which rejuvenates potentially; love of the beautiful, which opens you up to Nature's insubstantial forces, and love of the good, which is the basis of all virtues, and you have the formula for success. "The stars in their courses" fight for you.—Dr. F. Crane.

Finding Trees In Coal

Proven that Coal Consists of Decayed Trees and Vegetable Matter

It has for a long time been possible to prove that coal consists of dead leaves, tree trunks, and masses of weeds solidified by the pressure of the earth above during a period of thousands of years.

To make sure of this the scientists cut very thin sections of coal, and examined them under the microscope with a strong light, beneath, which showed traces of the original tree trunks still in the hardened mass. But anthracite could not be tested in this way.

It was so opaque that no matter how thin the section cut, or how strong the light beneath, nothing could make it transparent, until recently a new method was tried.

The surface of the anthracite was first given a very fine polish, and then heated to a dull red heat for a few minutes. This heating burned away some of the coal, leaving something like an etched surface, which showed up when light was thrown upon it from above.

Examined in this way, anthracite was seen to have just the same origin as coal. Some pieces bear a resemblance to such modern woods as the pine and maple; whilst others give pictures of trees and weeds of long ago, which cannot now be identified.

Be Positive

Drop the Negative, Pessimistic Note If You Want to Be All You Long To Be

Don't "I am" anything that you don't want to be. Don't say "I am poor," "I am discouraged," "I am a failure," for this "I am-ing" is affirming, creating, making you the very thing you don't want to be.

If you want to be all that you long to be, drop the negative, pessimistic, destructive note and key yourself to the positive, optimistic, creative mental attitude.

Let your "I am" be positive instead of negative. Say "I am well," "I am strong," "I am happy," "I am successful," "I am efficient," "I can be all that I want to be. And make this positive, creative mental attitude habitual.

Reinforced concrete is to be used to prevent the collapse of the great tower in the Strasbourg cathedral, designed in 1439.

The Making Of Criminals

Dangerous Literature Which Affects the Morale of the Young (By Dr. J. G. Shearer)

The public not only of Canada but of the continent has been regaled at nauseum with the career, the capture under gun-fire, the speedy trial, the life sentence plus thirty lashes, the incarceration in a solitary cell in Portsmouth Penitentiary of the life-long and notorious criminal, "Red" Ryan. He evidently had considerable ability with cleverness and cunning that is rare. He has robbed numbers of people, held up bank and other institutions, fooled detectives, broken out of the supposedly most secure prisons and not unlikely has taken lives though murder has not been brought home to him.

It is not his personal career with its sad ending that we are concerned with. It is not even the causes in general or particular of crimes like his that are holding the thought of the writer. It is the effect upon young people, particularly well-grown boys, of reading of the exceptionally clever, daring and successful exploits of any notorious criminal. Is it not certain that their hearts will be fired with admiration for these heroic deeds in spite of or perhaps because of their lawlessness? How splendid to be able to fool the police, even the clever detectives, the prison guards and who not!

While thinking of this case and the publicity given to it there has fallen into my hands a magazine published in New York claiming a circulation of between one and two millions found of all the news stands of Canada which seems to me much more dangerous in the hands of our young people than the story of Red Ryan or his like. It is full of stories interestingly written that glorify crime of all kinds with shameless vice and loose living, and lawless adventure. For example, in one story, the hero is a criminal with a long record but he is many respectable in manner and appearance, a real hero. He is clever, courageous, ingenious, resourceful! He lives without working and in mysterious ways replenishes his financial resources from time to time and lives a perfectly "topical" life as the English say. The heroine is young, beautiful, married, about to be divorced, loose, out for adventure, flush with money.

They meet on the open street, make love, suffer a rooming house, a class hotel, are arrested by detectives, with extraordinary cleverness overpower their captors, gag and tie them, escape, and go the rounds of the high and low grade resorts of the great Metropolis, one of which is raided while they are there. They escape again almost miraculously by their cleverness, recover lost jewelry, meet and beat up (the hero does) the heroine's deserting husband and away they go madly in love with one another after a pick-up acquaintance within a few hours.

What is the inevitable effect on youngsters of both sexes of reading matter of this kind?

The movies are immaculate compared with this magazine filth, flowing over the border. During 1922 many of these wretched publications have been driven off the news stands and barred entrance to Canada. This particular one will follow. There is need for reason and broad-mindedness in censoring literature as well as films, but there surely is no room for doubt about such stories as the one outlined and the public might well co-operate with the Social Service Council in protecting our young people against unwittingly drinking in this mental and moral poison and ultimately will ruin the character and wreck lives of not a few young folk and add to the population of our reformatories and penitentiaries. Why that poison the minds of boys or girls, are they less guilty than murderers?

At the End of the Line

"Courting a movie actress, eh?" "Yes, I am."

"You don't seem any too happy. What's the state of her affections?" "I can draw you a chart," responded the other.

He was busy with pencil and paper for a few moments and then handed over his diagram, which read as follows:

"She loves first—Herself. Then in the order named—Money, publicity, her poodle, her parrot, her art, then me."

A Sound Suggestion

Impressed with the fact that a man has been released from Sing Sing on parole for his good acting in a prison musical comedy, a correspondent asks whether the suggestion that a man be sent to jail for had acting ought not to be seriously considered by the proper authorities.—New York Evening Post.

Pig iron production in 1923 has attained the rate of 125,000,000 tons per day.

IRMA TIMES

The Alberta Oil Gazette
Irma, Alberta, Canada

An independent newspaper published every Friday
at Irma, Alberta, Canada, by The Times publishers.
H. G. THUNELL, Publisher H. W. LOVE, Editor

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Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

M. D. of BATTLE RIVER No. 423
HOLDS COUNCIL MEETING

Councillors of the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 met in Council room, all members present. Minutes of last meeting were read and on motion of Mr. Golding were accepted as read.

Mr. Smallwood and Mr. Burton reported on investigation of road diversion on east side of 12-44-9 with Messrs Smallwood & Burton be accepted. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that Reeve and Secretary be appointed to interview C. G. Purvis as to liability of Municipal District in connection with closing of road at Battle River bridge. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Golding that report of Mr. Smallwood as to road diversion on west side of 7-45-9 be accepted. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that Mr. Fischer see Mr. Holt with the object of having him leave gates on the trails through Section 29-46-9 with Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that petition of the ratepayers of Ross S. D. be accepted and sanctioned by this Council. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that Stereotype be instructed to forward petition of the ratepayers of the Ross S. D. to the Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, and a letter stating that on account of Section 29-46-9 being fenced it leaves the roads surrounding the section impassable and the municipality have not the funds to fix same. This practically stops the children from going to school and other traffic besides, making it a hardship on the surrounding settlers on account of pasture for their stock. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that Mr. Fischer be appointed to act as auctioneer for land sale. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that the reserve bid on W 1-2 36-44-7 be \$2,150. Carried.

Moved by Mr. King that the reserve bid on N 1-2 4-45-7 be \$525.00. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that the reserve bid on N. E. 18-44-8 be \$375.00. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the reserve bid on N. W. 2-44-9 be \$400. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the reserve bid on S. W. 9-44-9 be \$500. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the reserve bid on N 1-2 17-44-9 be \$1800. Carried.

Moved by Mr. King that the reserve bid on N. E. 20-45-9 be \$340.00. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burton that Mr. Fischer, Mr. Smallwood and Secretary be appointed a committee to investigate the unsurveyed portion of the cemetery. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that Mr. Fischer be appointed to investigate road for J. Voros with power to act. Carried.

Moved by Mr. King that this Council sell to Sam Syke the N.E. 1-4 of 18-44-8 with for the sum of \$375.00, 1-10th cash, balance in two equal payments, payable Nov. 1st, 1924 and Nov. 1st, 1925, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum. Cd.

Moved by Mr. King that Councillors for Divisions 1 & 4 be permitted to purchase 7 ft. Adams graders. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that the Reeve and Secretary be authorized to sign an agreement with the Viking Hospital Board. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that this Council pay the C. P. R. \$16.50 per acre for 1.11 acres taken for road purposes from N.W. 1-4 of 7-45-9. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that this Council leave the appointment of J. P. and Bailiff to the discretion of the Provincial Government. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that this Council pay the Soldiers Settlement Board the sum of \$16.65 for road diversion in N. E. 25-46-7. Cd.

Moved by Blakley that Arthur Terry be paid \$100.00. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that Sec'y write the Dept. of Public Works asking for copies of the surveys made during the summer of 1922. Cd.

Moved by Mr. King that the following accounts be passed and paid.

Richardson Road Machinery—Repairs	10.65
Western Mun. News—Supplies	4.18
Simons & Simmerman—Repairs	7.00
Wm. Santee—Repairs	10.00
H. E. Mahey—Repairs	1.00
J. N. Carrington—Pound fees	1.35
J. N. Carrington—Pound fees	34.60
Atlas Lumber Co.—Material	31.70
Richardson Road Mach.—Repairs	1.25
Richardson Road Mach.—Repairs	1.00
Irma Times—Advertising	26.70
G. A. Tripp—Repairs	12.90
Canada Ingot Iron Co.—Repairs	5.95
Simons & one—Repairs	1.27
D. P. A. Macbeth—Labor	3.85

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burton that the following time sheets be passed.

Wallace Myers	\$574.13
Hugh Muir	438.85
Wm. Santee	469.05

Carried.

Moved by Mr. King that Council adjourn. Cd.

Main Street

Mrs. Roy Whyte is visiting friends at the coast.

Mr. E. A. Maguire is spending his vacation at Irma.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tripp left the first of the week for a trip by motor to Banff and intermediate points.

The Irma Ladies Aid met in full force at the home of Mrs. F. W. Hugginson Thursday afternoon.

Thursday night some fifteen new settlers arrived at Irma from Switzerland. They are making their home temporarily with Emil Wirth and J. Hueman.

Misses Bessie and Victoria Vickers of Edmonton have been spending a weeks vacation with their uncle W. H. King.

Mr. A. C. Walker and children of Edmonton spent the week end in Irma.

Mr. Walker was one of the old-timers in Irma district and is motoring to Ontario to visit with some of his relatives back east.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Schaffner with their daughter and Miss Norwickie of Suffield motored to Irma last week to visit their parents. Wilbey Schaffner accompanied them on the return journey the first of the week.

Mr. T. A. Liden returned home last Friday night after spending two weeks with his sister, who has been ill at Hanna. T. A. reports his sister is improving.

Last Friday forenoon someone cut the new wire fence along the north of 31-45-8 in a number of places. A lot of fences have been cut in different parts of the district and the police are on the lookout for parties doing mischief of this kind and intend making an example of them when caught.

A NARROW ESCAPE

While bathing in Battle River, near Fabyan on Thursday last Mr. J. Marchand in crossing a shallow spot in the river fell into a deep hole and was carried down stream. Mr. W. Adams and Thos. Gotobed were also in bathing at the time and Tommy seeing the struggles of Mr. Marchand, dove into the river and swam to his assistance and reached him just as he was exhausted and going under. Tom had considerable experience in life saving at London, England, which came in mighty handy on this occasion.

Viking

The band is now down to real hard practice on their test piece and two other selections to be played at the big band competition held in connection with the Saskatoon Fair, July 21st to 26th. The boys have changed their plans of going down to Saskatoon in autos and last night at their regular rehearsal decided to go by train. Less time will be taken up and it was reckoned that the expense would not be any greater. The boys are enthusiastic about their trip and are holding a number of extra practices during the coming two weeks. Whether the bands gets into the money or not it will be a great experience for the boys who are all more to young musicians who have learned to play during the past four years or less.

A number of delegates from U. F. A. locals north and south of town met in Jas. Hennessy's furniture store last Saturday and discussed the question of forming a Co-operative Live Stock Shipping Association, some of which have proven quite successful at other points. After a thorough discussion the following temporary organization was elected: President Kenneth McPherson, Vice-President W. J. Dillane, Secretary-Treasurer Perry Dillane, Directors: B. C. Gilpin, Rosegarland Local; S. C. Swift, Clover Lodge Local; T. A. Cox, Quinte Local; A. Holmberg, Viking Local; Robt. Ash, Iron Creek Local.

It was decided to hold a public meeting in Viking at some later date of this month, full announcement of which will be made through this paper. A speaker will be present to explain the organization and answer any questions pertaining to this movement which is spreading throughout the prairie provinces.

Quite a number of men answered the call of the Women's Institute to assist in cleaning up the cemetery last Thursday evening. Much of the grass and underbrush was cleared away and the graves and mounds built up and put in order. Much work remains yet to be done before the cemetery is in the condition in which it should be. Many of the graves were in a dilapidated condition and showed neglect and lack of attention which in many cases is hardly excusable.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilbur arrived last Friday evening from Cleveland, Ohio, making the trip in a Ford coupe. They had a fine trip, being married only by one puncture. Mr. Wilbur is a brother of Mrs. B. Hilliker at whose home they will be guests for a few weeks.

THE IRMA TIMES
Classified Directory.IRMA OIL
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BUY YOUR TICKETS LOCALLY

When making a trip to some distant point, you should buy your railway ticket at the station here. When you go to the city to buy your ticket, you are out your fare and expenses and pay the same rate as you would here.

Buy here, Save this extra cost—and increase Irma Business.

If you contemplate a trip to the Old Country, or if you propose bringing friends from the Old Country, all arrangements can be made with the local Canadian National Station Agent, who represents all steamship companies.

TRAIN SCHEDULE, IRMA, ALTA.
TRAIN SERVICE

No. 3 Going West	7:27 A.M.
No. 1 Going West	7:37 P.M.
No. 2 Going East	10:18 A.M.
No. 4 Going East	10:25 P.M.

Train No. 1 stops only to let off or pick up passengers from Saskatoon or East, or to Jasper and West.

Train No. 2 stops only to let off or pick up passengers from Jasper or West or to Saskatoon and East.

—ROY WHYTE, Agent.

Notice

Owing to half holiday coming on Wednesdays I have changed the date of my visits to Irma to Friday and will be found at my Irma Office on the following dates:

JUNE 20th.
JULY 16th.
AUGUST 15th.
—C. G. PURVIS

DR. W. L. McMACHEN

Dental Surgeon

—Will be at Irma on Friday, of each week over Larson's store.

DR. H. L. COURSIER

Dental Surgeon

Post. Grad. in Block Anesthesia. Plate and Block Work. Appointments by mail for out of town patients.

At Edgerton Thursday.

At Irma Tuesday.

Wainwright, Alta.

IRMA LODGE No. 56

I. O. O. F.

Meets every 1st and 3rd. Tuesdays in each Month, in Larson's Hall. W. M. Anderson, N. G.

P. J. Hardy, V. C.

Chas. Wilbraham, Secretary.

IRMA REBEKAH LODGE No. 8

I. O. O. F.

Meets every 2nd and 4th. Tuesday in each month in Larson's Hall. M. Tucker, N. G.

D. L. Tate, V. C.

I. C. Knudson, Secretary.

IRMA L. O. L. 2065

Meets the last Thursday in each month in Larson's Hall, Irma.

Visiting Orangemen always welcome.

D. Glasgow, W. M.

Fred W. Watkinson, R. S.

M. K. McLeod, F. S.

IF YOU INTEND HOLDING AN AUCTION SALE, OR HAVE CATTLE OR HOGS TO SHIP SEE ME

J. W. STUART

WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA
For Sale dates in Irma district see R. J. Tate, Irma.

Edmonton Rubber Stamp Co. Ltd.

Makers of RUBBER STAMPS & SEALS.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY

STAR OF IRMA 1036

Meets 1st Thursday in each month in Larson's Hall.

John Watson, W. P.

Fred W. Watkinson, Reg.

JARROW HOTEL

Mrs. A. J. McGregor

Rooms—Board or Meals
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Trudeau's Cleaning and Dye Works, Regd.

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SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS. CIGARS, Etc.

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First-Class Cafe.

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There are Three Important Points to be Considered. They should be
Fresh, Clean & Good Quality

Our Groceries are of the best quality, are always fresh and put up in neat wrappers and attractive packages, by which convenience, cleanliness and elegance are secured.

We can please you with our
TEAS AND COFFEE
They have the quality.

We have
DRIED FRUITS
That you can eat. No waste on account of worms, decay or dirt.

When you want
CANNED GOODS
Come and see our Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Apples, Peaches, Berries, Salmon, Sardines, Etc.

The Fact is we have everything you expect to find in a First-Class Grocery Store, and things besides. We want your **COUNTRY PRODUCE** and are prepared to pay the highest prices.

Come and See Us —

L. HOSTRUP
IRMA, ALBERTA.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

MAY 15 TO SEPT. 30
FINAL RETURN OCT. 31, 1924

Eastern Canada

Pacific Coast

A FEW DAYS IN JASPER NATIONAL PARK — Canadian Rockies

Wide Choice of Routes via Canadian National and Other Lines Embracing Rail, Lake and Sea Trips.



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SIMPLIFIED SPENDING



A Chequing Account for current expenses necessary to maintain a home and a farm greatly simplifies the business of paying bills.

The Bank of Montreal makes a specialty of handling small Chequing Accounts and endeavors to give courteous and satisfactory service.



You can arrange to open an account with us by mail if a personal visit is not convenient.

A. D. JARDINE, Manager.
Irma Branch:

BANK OF MONTREAL
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Khaki Time for Men

**MEN'S
KHAKI DRILL PANTS**
At \$1.95

Here is an exceptional good buy in a real Smart and serviceable trouser. Finished with belt loops and cuffs.

**MEN'S
KHAKI WORK SHIRTS**
At \$1.35 Each

This shirt is made from durable khaki drill, well made and will stand hard wear.

**BIG
SHIRT SPECIAL**
At only \$1.00 Each

This lot consists of a fine assortment of Shirts that would sell much higher at regular prices so come early, as they are going fast at above price.

While they last \$1.00

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
For the Hot Weather
We carry a full line of Merino, Balbriggan and Athletic Combs, priced at 70c to \$1.85 Suit.
Men's Light Weight

COTTON SOCKS
At 25c Pair

Men's Black
MECHANIC SOCKS
At 25c Pair

CREAM ELK BOOTS
MEN'S

At Only \$3.95

An Excellent, Light and Comfortable Boot for the hot weather. All sizes.

CASH SYSTEM

LARSON'S Store

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"

Groceries

BRUNSWICK SARDINES IN OIL 4 for 25c
CANNED TOMATOES 6 for \$1.00
CORN, CANNED 6 for \$1.00
PALM OLIVE SOAP, 3 Bars 25c
ROYAL SOAP, 5 Bars for 30c
P & G SOAP & GOLD SOAP, Laundry, 3 for 25c
or 13 for \$1.00
COPENHAGEN SNUFF, Per Pkg \$1.10
ZIG ZAG CIGARETTE PAPERS, 5c
SUGAR BRAN FLAKES, 2 for 35c
PUGAR CRISP CORNFLAKES, 2 for 25c
KELLOGG & POST TOASTIES, 15c Each
GILLET'S LYE, 3 Tins for 50c
WHITE SOAP FLAKES IN BULK 20c lb.
RAISINS, IN BULK 3 lbs. for 50c
BULK DATES, 2 lbs. 25c
FANCY MIXED BISCUITS, 40c lb.
LEMONS, LARGE SIZE, 40c Doz.
ORANGES, Medium Size 35c Doz.
GOOD BULK TEA, Per Lb. 65c
"Try a Lb."
LARSEN'S TEA, Per Lb. 70c
(Delicious Flavor, Abundant Strength.)
RED ROSE TEA, Per Lb. 70c
BLUE RIBBON, & NABOB TEA 75c Lb.
COFFEE—Ground Fresh Daily 3 lbs. \$1.00
McGAVINS & WAINWRIGHT BREAD, 10c Loaf
(Always Fresh)
FANCY JAP RICE 10c lb.
SIAM RICE, 3 lbs. for 25c
ROLLED OATS, Tubes 25c
GLENORA FLOUR, 98's \$3.40

ATTENTION! Ladies!

**TAILORED AND
TRIMMED HATS**

On Sale at a Big Reduction
Only \$1.95
This assortment includes hats priced from \$2.95 to \$6.95. Your choice now at \$1.95

**STUPENDOUS
VALUES IN LADIES
UNTRIMMED HATS**
At \$1.15 to \$1.95

This assortment consists of Wide Brimmed ideas, Short Back Rolled Effects, off the face shapes, & etc. A splendid chance to purchase a Dressy Hat at a Very Low price.

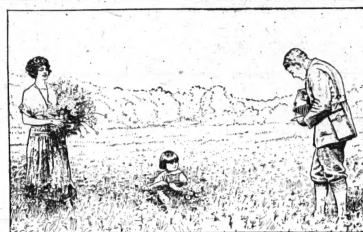
Big Assortment of
SILK RIBBONS
For hat and dress trimmings, all colors,
At only 10c yd.

Imported Fruit & Foliage
Effects in
HAT TRIMMINGS
In all the Latest Colors and Designs, priced
At 35c to 95c

**LADIES
SUMMER VESTS**
Knitted in Swiss Rib
Comfy-Cut, Opera Cut, &
Short Sleeves,
At 35c & Up.

SILK LISLE HOSE
For Economy and Comfort
At 50c Pair
Comes in all colors,
White, Black, Brown, Camel and etc.

T. A. LIDEN, Mgr.



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Any Kodak is convenient to carry, easy to work and fun to use; you'll get good pictures from the first. Let us show you the No. 1 Pocket Kodak, Series 11, for example. It's a convenient, capable model you're sure to like.



Price \$13.95

OTHER AUTOGRAPHIC KODAKS \$6.70 UP.

Derman's Drug Depot

Members of the Irma Orange Lodge intend celebrating the 12th with the Orangemen at Manville.

The Social Evening held at Sunny Brae School last Friday night was a big success.

Rev. M. D. Bayley and wife of Anboy, Illinois, are spending their vacation with friends in the Jarro district.

Miss B. L. Taylor of Provost has been spending a week with friends at Irma returning to Provost Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Cook and family of Red Deer are spending their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Elliott.

Mrs. Victor Larson left Wednesday for a trip to her former home in Minnesota.

Mr. H. L. Bealrste motored to Provost Wednesday, some of the boys think he will be making more trips in this direction before long.

Mr. W. A. Fowler has been spending a few busy days around Irma renewing acquaintances with his many friends.

School Examination Results

GRADE VII.										
	Hist.	Art	Arith.	Lit.	Comp	Spell	Gram	Geog	Av.	
Olaf Larson	56	85	82	80	67	77	53	55		
Tovleif Larson	76	72	80	89	72	63	34	62	68.5	
Merle Knudson	40	75	80	60	61	91	50	53	63.75	
Harold Fuder	47	68	47	68	58	73	36	61	58.5	
Borgel Lovig	34	59	44	65	56	81	34	51	53.	
GRADE V.										
Bjarne Larson	80	85	95	95	93	93		84	89	
Jenny James	69	83	80	95	97	93		88	86	
Annie Lovig	58	68	34	82	78	61		50	61	
Grade III.										
Lloyd Erickson	100				95	99			99	
Harold Lissan	97				95	98			98	
Floyd Fuder	80				85	89			84	
Emil Lovig	80				83	86			83	
Grade II.										
Helen Knudson	95				95	98			96	
Raymond Lissan	95				90	86			91	

MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

By virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act" there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Village of Irma, Alberta, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.

the following property, namely:
The North-East Quarter of Section Twelve (12), Township Forty-Five (45), Range Nine (9), West of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing 160 acres, more or less; reserving mines and minerals.

Terms of Sale to be ten per cent. (10 p.c.) cash at the time of sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors. The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the land is situated six miles from Irma and two miles from a school and that the soil is sandy loam with sandy clay sub-soil; that 120 acres are broken and that it is all fenced with two wires.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneer, J. W. Stuart, Wainwright, Alberta, or Irma.

WOODS, FIELD, MACALISTER & CRAIG, McLeod Bldg., Edmonton, Vendor's Solicitors.
Approved:
"A. T. Kinnaird" Dep. Registrar
10-12

NOTICE OF SALE
Notice is hereby given under Sec. 48 of The Domestic Animals Act (Municipalities) that
One Bay Stallion and One Black Stallion was impounded in the pound kept by J. N. Carrington located on the S. E. 28-46-S-44th, on Wednesday the 18th day of June, 1924, and that said animals were sold on the 30th day of June, 1924 to J. U. Allen of Irma, Alberta, and that said animals may be redeemed by the owner thirty days from the publication of this notice in The Alberta-Gazette, upon payment of all fees and costs due to the municipality and the purchaser of said animal.

For information apply to the undersigned.
R. J. TATE, Sec. Treas.
M. D. of Battle River No. 423, Irma Alberta.

WANT ADS.

WANTS TO TRADE—Two Big Geldings for breaking.—Bert Clelland, 8-11-c.

Doing A Noble Work

Great War Veterans Trying to Aid Those Who Suffered Through the War

It is a platitude to describe the Great War Veterans' Association as a benevolent society. It is that and a great deal more. Beside it almost every other association that has for its aims and objects the welfare of its members, worthy and justifiable as they are, take on a semblance of insignificance. The individualism of the order was no grotesque mannerism, but a baptism of horror so dreadful that it appalled humanity. Death in its most grisly form was present at the ceremony: blood was its libation; and only a chosen few survived the ordeal. Its members are veritable blood brothers. It is an organization freed from the shallow theories of self-interest and the work is carried on by volunteers whose only hope of reward comes from a sense of high obligation faithfully performed.

The organization had its inception in the desire of a few comrades of the war to fulfil their obligations to the families of those who suffered and fell by their sides, and to assist in obtaining justice for those still surviving whose disabilities acquired in the service of their country have scratched them in life a handicap.

Too few people—even amongst those who themselves actually went through the war experience—realize what it really meant. Take the typical experience of a western battalion. It marched into France ten hundred and thirty-three strong, and of the originals only two hundred and sixty-five are alive today. With drafts and reinforcements between seven and eight thousand men passed through this battalion during the war, and there are some five thousand casualties. What would we think of those few survivors who had been brought safe through many dangers by the God of Battles if they did not consider it their bounden duty to assume some of the obligations of their fallen comrades and to attempt to alleviate the lot of those suffering but still in the land of the living.

The Great War Veterans are doing a noble work and they are striving to aid all who suffered by reason of their war services, whether or not they belong to the association.

They have already achieved wonders, but there is still much work to be done, but to accomplish its highest objects it should number amongst its members practically all those who survived. A strong attempt is being made by the Provincial Command to increase the membership. The dues are only nominal and entail little or no hardship on the individual, but they constitute the sole revenue of the order. There are no fat salaries to be paid. The officers are gentlemen who are giving generously of their time and abilities and purely from a sense of duty, but to give full expression to their work they must have numerical support and they are directing an appeal to all those qualified to join up and give their assistance.

The work they are doing needs no recapitulation here. It is enough to say that justice has been secured for the suffering, and the case of the widow and fatherless has had strong advocates. Official red tape has been ruthlessly cut, and governments forced to accord tardy justice.

For some unexplained reason the Pension Board at Ottawa for a time seemed to be taking a narrow and cold-blooded view of its own functions. Pensions were refused in cases that appeared most deserving and necessitated a good deal of hardship entailed. The Great War Veterans, closely in touch as they were with the situation, strove most earnestly to ameliorate these conditions. Malty through their efforts and as the result of a Royal Commission before which they were at great pains to present evidence, a Pension Appeal Board was created and pensions hitherto refused have been awarded.

There is, however, still much work to be done in that direction. Each pension claim that is brought to the attention of the organization is carefully examined and if the facts justify, it is urged upon the Pension Board, and if necessary, is carried to the Appeal Board.

The volunteer workers of the Great War Veterans never cease in their efforts to obtain justice for their comrades or the families of those bereaved. The pension field is but one scope of their activities. They engage in everything that concerns the welfare of their comrades or their families.

The Great War Veterans are at present making a great effort to add to their strength. It is a critical time in the affairs of those to whom the nation owes a deep debt. The patriotic fervor engendered by the war has been dimmed by the peaceful years that have intervened and there is danger of the body politic allowing

their duty and obligation to those who so willingly courted death in danger, to pass into the limbo of discharged debts and forgotten things. If they are to accomplish the functions which called them into being, the Great War Veterans must stand shoulder to shoulder as they did on many a hard-fought field.

Membership must be increased and every old soldier ought to be proud to belong to such an organization. It has no selfish aims to serve, it knows no politics, nor is it a vehicle for sectarian advantage. It simply "carries on" in fulfillment of the lofty aims of those who without money, ambition or pride brought it into being in order that simple justice might be obtained for those who in the war earned the gratitude of their country.

Prospects For Market Cattle

Present Conditions In Livestock Industry Are Favorable

Referring to the outlook for market cattle the Markets Intelligence Service of the Livestock Branch at Ottawa states that the prospects and present conditions in the livestock industry are on the whole far more favorable than they were a year ago, as feed is plentiful and store cattle are cheap. The producer and feeder who is taking advantage of this is in a fairly secure position, especially where intelligent methods of winter feeding are practiced.

In emphasizing the influence common stock has upon market prices, the same authority says: "Insofar as the west is concerned, the general quality of the run (November) was so mediocre that the so-called high grades decreased in price along with the poorer grades."

With the top price of steers, for the week ending December 20, 70 cents per hundred above what they were in the same week last year and calves 50 cents, and with prices in excess of what they were the previous week, for all livestock except lambs, it must be admitted that the prospects are at least promising. Again, with all the slaughtering that is going on in Britain on account of the foot and mouth disease, there is likely to be an increased demand in the future for calves as usual, the man having the light sort will reap the most profit.

A study of the weekly market reports sent out by the Dominion Livestock Branch will show how true this always is. At Toronto, for instance, in the week ending December 20, good steers averaged \$4.35 per hundred and common \$3.64; good veal calves averaged \$10.51 and grassers \$3.83; select bacon hogs averaged \$9.05 and extra hogs \$6.65; good lambs \$10.25 and common \$9.15, and light sheep \$6.09 and common \$2.02. Surely there is a lesson in these figures.

Keeping Bread Fresh

Low Temperature Found to Cause Bread to Grow Stale

Dr. Katz, a Dutch investigator, has been trying to discover what makes bread grow stale. He has found, it is reported, that low temperature is the chief cause. Bread kept at 140 degrees Fahrenheit was quite fresh at the end of forty-eight hours, but when the temperature was reduced to 122 degrees the bread began to grow stale and continued to increase in staleness down to about three degrees below the freezing point. Beyond that staleness grew less until at the temperature of liquid air the bread had again become perfectly fresh. It is suggested that bread can be kept fresh by placing it in a fireless cooker immediately after it is removed from the oven.

Migration Of Birds

Did Not Always Migrate From Canada According to Scientists

According to scientists birds did not always migrate from Canada when the winter months came. Before the glacial period the country was warm and inhabitable all the year round for birds life. As the ice approached very gradually it enforced retreats and absences—at first only a short distance and a brief time—increased both in distance and duration until migration became necessary to the birds. As the ice advanced southward the swing to the north in spring migration was shortened and the fall retreat lengthened in proportion until the glacial period birds; for most part, confined to middle South America. But the habit of migration had been formed, and when the ice receded the birds followed it, and in time established their present migration routes.

A New Definition

Hobson—Marriage reminds me of a restaurant at a busy hour. Hobson—Why so?

Hobson—Well, one simply grabs something that looks nice and pays for it later on—London Daily Telegraph.

There is a town in Sweden which levies a tax on all citizens over a fixed weight.

Curse Of The Dole

System Has a Deleterious Effect on Morale of the People

Although there has been some improvement in the unemployment situation in Great Britain during the past two years it still remains acute. A month ago there were 1,137,000 people out of work. Various expedients have been resorted to by the government to create employment; but none has been successful in greatly lessening the number of those who have to be assisted from the public treasury. The drain on national finances has been very considerable, which must be taken into consideration in levying taxes; and the effect on the national morale has not been good.

A certain proportion of the human race would rather live on charity than on the proceeds of honest labor. The proportion of such in the United Kingdom is probably as small as in any other country, but the "dole" system is not calculated to diminish it. A scarcity of malice is reported—and explained on the ground that during the war the young women left domestic service to work in the factories, and now they prefer "drawing doles" to going back to domestic service. A number of the Old Country harvesters who came to this province last year admitted that they were going home to the "dole" in preference to working in Saskatchewan and supporting themselves.

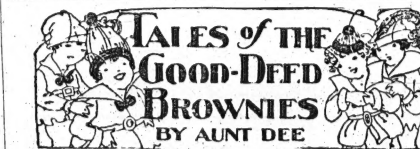
The longer the necessity for supporting a large section of a people by charity continues the deeper will be the morales which it makes into their standard. The dole system is a curse to any country, as the earnest desire of the government of the United Kingdom to get away from it shows.—Regina Leader.

Quick Growing Tree for the Prairies

Many of the species which can be used on the prairies are very rapid growers, for example, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar and Manitoba maple. It is safe to say that would large enough for fuel can be grown from any of these trees within six years.—Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 1.

No man can say whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes the man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he has.

When a fool has nothing to say he is never satisfied until he says it.



The Sandman Joins the Picnic.

After the bustle and din of getting off on the picnic the Brownies could not quite get down to business. They sang and laughed as they walked down the road. Giggles giggled so hard that preachers thought it would surely drop the basket which it was his turn to carry. After they had walked at least a quarter of a mile Happiness blew on his Brownie whistle. This was to quiet the others so that they could hear what he had to say. When they all turned their attention to him they found that he was laughing as hard as the others.

"Say, fellows," he exclaimed. "Do you know that we have been walking for some time and haven't planned where to have this picnic?" Sure enough. They had all been so excited that they had just kept on walking down the road because the first group didn't have an idea in the world where they were bound for. "We are a nice crowd," went on Happiness, and the others all laughed with him. "Any suggestions?" he asked, and of course all of the Brownies spoke at once. They each had a suggestion, you may be sure, but not one could be heard through the din of suggestions going on. Contentment whispered to Happiness and that Brownie blew his whistle again.

"My goodness me!" he exclaimed when there was silence. "How do you fellows think I can make head or tail out of what you are saying when you all talk at once. Contentment has made a suggestion which I did manage to hear. He says we are not far from the Sandman's house and thinks it would be a fine plan to ask him to join our picnic." This was greeted with cheer, and so it was decided that they would turn off the road to the Sandman's house and invite him to join them with them. He would also probably know the best place for them to go.

It didn't take them long to get to the Sandman's house, and you may imagine Mrs. Sandman's surprise when she opened the door and saw so many Brownies standing outside. She

Has Faith In Farming

Canada Has Come Through More Trying Times Than Those of Today

"There is no country in the world in which farming is carried on under better conditions than in Canada today," said Hon. J. S. Martin, Ontario minister of agriculture, addressing the Empire Club in Toronto on the subject, "Canada's Future As An Agricultural Country." Regarding Ontario Mr. Martin pointed out that in 1871 43 per cent. of the population of Canada was in Ontario. In 1921 only 33 per cent. of the population was in this province. This did not indicate that Ontario was retrogressing, but that the west was improving.

Half a century ago only 100,000 bushels of wheat were harvested west of Ontario, whilst last year 446,000,000 bushels were harvested in addition to the coarse grain. Today 50,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. During the past 10 years the acreage of wheat had been doubled.

"I am optimistic as to the agricultural future of Canada," he continued. "Canada has come through much more trying times than those in which we find ourselves today. Our basic conditions are sound and I believe agriculture will continue to be the keystone of our development and prosperity."

One line of development that would have to come about, he said, was an increase in livestock production, which had remained almost stationary, while wheat production had assumed its present enormous proportions.

He urged the need of selecting immigrants who were easily assimilable and the advantage of a British preference.

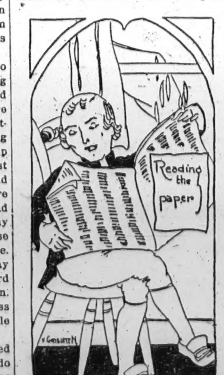
Testing the Barn Atmosphere

As pure air is as necessary to livestock as good food and water, the matter of proper ventilation is one which every farmer and stock raiser should consider. When, upon entering the barn after a cold night, the frost adorns the walls, the owner may be sure that there has been an adequate supply of fresh air for the stock. It is a difficult proposition to remedy, and again, a comparatively easy one, depending upon the style of barn.

Leap year has arrived again. Casualty lists next June may be something awful!

In our daily life, at home and abroad let us act as though we had but a week to live.

asked them all to step inside, but of course all those Brownies could never fit into her little home. So Happiness and Contentment went in and the others stayed outside. They found the Sandman reading his morning paper sitting by the back window. When they explained their errand he was very much pleased and said he would love to go with them. Of course the Brownies were most polite



and asked Mrs. Sandman to join them also, but she excused herself, and was sitting at the table behind Mr. Sandman's back said that she had a lot of work to do, and would be glad to get him out of her way. Of course she was only joking. But she did insist upon wrapping up some delicious ginger she had candied that day, which delighted those Brownies a great deal. Mr. Sandman got his hat and cane out and greeted the others who were waiting outside. Then he insisted upon carrying two of the luncheon baskets, and Mrs. Sandman stood in the doorway and watched her husband and his little friends start down the road.

Hats Off to the Retired Farmer

Fitting Tribute Paid to the Men Who Laid Foundations of This Country

The following article, written by Don H. Love, of Glencoe, appeared in the Glencoe Transcript:

The question is often asked, What benefit is the retired farmer to his town or village; should he have a place with town people, or should he be left to live alone? And you often hear the answer given: Well, the old retired farmer is a hindrance to any town, for he is a "light and a knocker." That is the cry.

When all is said and done, I think, Mr. Editor, that there is no asset to any small town or village so great as the retired farmer, in whom you see the fruits of honest toil stamped on his very being; a man who has helped pioneer this fair Dominion of which we boast, and has walked hand in hand with God's out-of-doors, and then by his honest labor brought from the soil the "staff of life," that we in towns might live.

Where can you see a more God-fearing, praiseworthy and noble set of men assembled together in a village square or shop than a bunch of those retired farmers, with their white locks and bald and shoulder-sloped from their honest toil, enjoying the discussion of how they pioneered this fair Canada, and the good old days when man was just with man and life was real.

Now, when the evening of his life has come and his days of real activities are nearly ended, he takes his place in the little village for which he has spent a large portion of the revenue of his toil to maintain during his life in the vicinity. He now buys a property and spends his money to improve it.

He is the man who has the money to pay his way, and a man that knows how he got it, for he had to start at the bottom of the ladder and work up. So when he comes to town he should not be expected to sow his money as if he had picked it off the trees.

He also is a man who is willing to take a fair rate of interest on a property loan, as an investment, with any spare money he has; but the big business man is reaching out for the big staff with the big interest rate, and the little business fellow struggling for an existence, has no chance with the big fellow, and finds that the retired farmer comes to his rescue.

Again, the retired farmer when he makes a purchase usually has the cash and settles there and there; and the fellows who do the most crying about those retired citizens are the ones from whom it is the hardest to get settlements.

In the civic life of the villages who should have a greater knowledge of affairs than these retired men, and who could spend money more judiciously than they? Or who are more capable of making civic improvement than they? When you consider them on the farm starting with the old log house and barn—then today the state-of-the-art brick and bank barn, equipped with all the modern improvements; also, from car to the automobile; I tell you he is no man to be despised by any town or city, let alone the small village; he is a man that we, as business men, can take our hats off to; there is no class of men today who have improved any more than the farmer, or no man any more deserving of a home on our best streets or a place in our civic life than that "old retired farmer" as they call him.

Some of the best men this continent has ever produced were boys called from the farm, such as Abraham Lincoln, Lord Strathcona and many others, who were called from the plow.

It has never been my privilege to live on a farm, but it has been my privilege to live in towns of Canada and the United States, and I find no greater asset to any town or village than the venerable retired farmer, and I think it our duty to reverence these and all old men, remembering the words of the prophet in Ecc. 12, when he said, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them."

Wisdom In A Nutshell

A little praise helps down a lot of criticism.

Where there's a will there are ways—One might say the same thing.

Most of the success in the world has been won because of the spur of opposition.

If you are not afraid of failure it is very probable you will never have to face it.—Answers (London).

Land Settlement In B.C.

All signs point to a big colonization year in British Columbia. Federal experts show that there are 22,000,000 acres of land in the Pacific province suitable for agriculture. Less than 500,000 acres are being cultivated. The doubling of that acreage would offset present importations of foodstuffs.—Vancouver Province.

A Matter For Home Control

United Farm Women of Alberta Would Not Have Government Perform Duties of Parents

The convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta rejected a resolution to provide uniforms for high school girls and have an official ban placed on idle stockings and facial makeup. It being decided that home control was essential to curb these tendencies, rather than have the government attempt to perform the duties of parents.

One resolution carried will call upon the government to investigate the feasibility of establishing a system of travelling school dentistry on a self-supporting basis; while another endorsed asks that it be made compulsory for school trustees and municipal councillors to be able to read and write English. The Federal Government will be asked to amend the divorce laws to conform to recent changes in the British laws, whereby grounds for divorce are the same for women as for men.

The delegate wants the naturalization act changed to enable married women to take out naturalization papers and permit women who are British subjects to retain their nationality when they marry persons of foreign citizenship, unless choosing otherwise.

For the first time in the history of the U.F.W.A., the convention voted to co-operate with the provincial executive of the National Council of Women.

Directors elected were: Battle River, Mrs. A. E. Postans, Heath; Bow River, Mrs. A. B. Clappold, Didsbury; East Calgary, Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; West Calgary, Mrs. H. W. Wood; East Edmonton, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskettanau; West Edmonton, Mrs. W. H. Bailey, Waterhole (north); Mrs. E. H. Etheridge, Rossmore (south); Lethbridge, Mrs. C. Jensen, Magrath; Macleod, Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton; Medicine Hat, Mrs. R. C. Clarke, Rollison; Red Deer, Mrs. R. Price, Stettler; Strathcona, Mrs. W. Ross, Millar; Victoria, Mrs. E. Halum, Sedgewick.

Would Protect Migratory Birds

Legislation Sought In U.S. to Provide For Bird Sanctuaries

National legislation which would provide finances to carry out the provisions of a treaty entered into with Great Britain several years ago to insure the protection of migratory birds, both insectivorous and game, which travel between Canada and the United States, is sought by American sportsmen.

A bill sponsored last February by Senator Harry S. New, now postmaster-general, providing for the issuance of government licenses at \$1 each for the privilege of hunting migratory game birds, which was defeated in the House by a small margin after passing the Senate by a large majority, is to be presented in this Congress by Representative Daniel Anthony, of Kansas.

Approximately half of the proceeds of the licenses, under the provisions of the bill, will be used for the purchase of areas suitable for bird refuges and the remainder expended for affording them proper care and protection.

R. P. Holland, vice-president of the American Game Protective Association, declares that conservation experts are united in the belief that unless refuges where no shooting is allowed are established along the lines of flight, the game of the migratory bird is sealed and the American system of free shooting will become impossible.

Imports Of Narcotics

Quantity Brought Into Canada During 1923 Less Than Year Previous

With the exception of cocaine, the imports of narcotic drugs into Canada during 1923 was less than during 1922, although in the case of opium the values of the amount imported was higher, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Imports of cocaine during 1923 was 880 ounces, valued at \$6,600, as compared with 3,516 ounces valued at \$12,300 in 1922. The amount of cocaine imports were materially reduced, the amount during the past year being 7,682 ounces valued at \$18,000, while in 1922, 12,024 ounces valued at \$26,000 were imported. Crude opium showed imports of 1,005 ounces, valued at \$4,200 as compared with 1,099 ounces with a value of \$3,600 in 1922. Powdered opium was imported to the value of \$900 for 246 ounces in 1923 while in 1922 the imports were 239 ounces, valued at \$721.

A little margin for the stillness and leisure of growth—the time to think—is the only corrective for the rush and stress of practical life.—L. Whiting.

Honduras is completing a motor highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Social Service Council Of Canada

Brief Resume of Its Objects and What It Is Accomplishing
(Dr. J. G. Shearer)

What is it? What are its ideals? What is it accomplishing? It is not a society. It is a council. In it are federated the various churches and other bodies sympathetic with Christian social progress. Each body is represented by ten delegates on the council and one on the executive. These are of their own choosing. Naturally each body elects its strong leaders. This gives a high average of ability, strength and sanity in the council membership.

Its object is the study and solution of any or all of the moral, social and economic problems with which the community, the province or the Dominion is faced. Its considered judgments are respectfully listened to. Governments not only welcome but seek the advice of its representatives.

In its seventeen years of history and service it has quashed many great evils, overthrown or greatly lessened.

Gambling, except on race tracks, has been made much more difficult.

The irrepressible traffic in mental and moral poison in the form of bad books, salacious literature, and obscene pictures has been driven into a few dark corners and reduced to very small proportions as compared with the early days of the council, and, as it re-appears on news stands or elsewhere, it is banned by customs and post office departments, or its vendors and distributors made to pay the penalty of continuance in a crime among the lowest, most despicable and degrading of the human race.

The deadly traffic in opium and other strong narcotic drugs, that is the illicit traffic, is being steadily reduced as the council co-operates with federal, provincial and municipal authorities for its suppression.

But its positive and constructive work is more important and far-reaching than its destructive and restrictive efforts in suppressing the great evils that are continually preying upon the weak, the foolish, and those unable to defend themselves against the insidious and terrible influence of these evils.

The value of its leaders was ever heard in advocacy of full orbed democracy in the enfranchisement of women that means so much on the side of moral issues and the welfare of children. It supported the establishment of the Federal Department of Health that is doing so much in protecting the public against venereal and all other disease, and against physically, mentally and morally defective immigrants from all lands and in the promotion of maternal and child welfare.

The council also put the full weight of its influence behind the abolition of the partisan patronage system in federal and provincial politics that has in days gone by done so much to corrupt the electorate and debase political life and waste the people's money.

But perhaps the greatest work it is doing is in behalf of underprivileged children in the various provinces. It has supported the effort to establish mothers' allowances for the support of dependent widows and their children, for the establishment of industrial training schools for neglected and delinquent children, and of training schools and special classes for the care and education of the mentally deficient whose need of protection is so great, and who, by no fault of their own, constitute so great a social menace. It alone has framed and promoted the new law compelling illegitimate fathers to support their children under 16 years of age, already in operation in four provinces. It is promoting also facilities for the education of the blind and the deaf, and the care and education of the crippled.

A great work has already been done. A yet greater remains to be done. It goes without saying that the thirty units, church and others, that constitute the council are entitled to the credit for all it has accomplished and that in many of its undertakings it has had the support and co-operation of other bodies outside its units of membership.

Who Knows?

Andrew Carnegie on one occasion was asked which he considered the most important factor in industry—labor, capital, or brains. Carnegie quickly replied, "Which is the most important—leg of a three-legged stool?"—Judge.

Judge—You are charged with being a deserter, having left your wife. Are the facts of the case true? He answered—No, your honor, I am not a deserter. Just a refugee.—Punch Bowl.

Revenge may be sweet at first, but it gradually acquires a flavor that is anything but agreeable.

W. N. U. 1511

U.S. Ambassador Welcomed

Felicitous Speech by Premier Macdonald at Pilgrim Society Banquet

"There is one thing I have not yet discovered. That is how to be neighborly. The whole of our civilization consists in reasonableness. In fact, the policy, in kindly consideration one for another, of taking the quarrels of individuals away from their own argument and placing them under the custody of disinterested parties," said Premier Ramsey MacDonald, at a banquet by the Pilgrim Society in London in honor of Frank B. Kellogg, United States ambassador to Great Britain.

"May I say without offence—for there is no offence in my heart—that America has gone far to make that discovery. America and ourselves—we want no alliance, we want no documents—America and ourselves are in the position of two peoples that in spirit, by reason of these great moral and spiritual forces that are demanded and narrowed by being written down on paper—are prepared to stand side by side, not in political alliance, but in human fellowship to beat and help each other."

"We have had our quarrels, as all happy families had, but when any great human cause has come before us, we have looked into our hearts, and hidden right away in their innermost recesses, we have each discovered a very shy, but a very faithful, friendship for the other."

Remarking that Great Britain always had been particularly fortunate in the personalities of the ambassadors the United States had sent to the Court of St. James, Mr. MacDonald predicted that Mr. Kellogg would worthily maintain that high standard, and that both Mr. Kellogg and Sir Esme Howard would have easy tasks.

"We will take his excellency generously into our social life," Mr. MacDonald added. "He is not an official. He is a counsellor. He belongs to the family. He is one of us. If we take him to the graveyard where our forefathers lie, he has his tomb. If we speak together we speak in our own mother tongue."

"There is a strange, mystic kinship between us, so that he is more than an ambassador. He is a representative of an absent branch of our family."

Ambassador Kellogg thanked the Pilgrims and Premier for his warm welcome and observed that he had been born and lived near the Canadian border, where he had had opportunity to observe the identical peace aspirations of the two fraternal peoples, which had continued for the last century.

He then spoke of the serious conditions in Europe, which was divided by age, race, religion, and political and commercial jealousies, and was now in a state of collapse and ruin.

"It is my judgment," he said, "that one of the greatest services the United States and the British Empire can perform is to set an example of fair, broadminded statesmanship in the international dealings, to maintain the sacredness and inviolability of our treaties, and to deal with all nations, large and small, in a spirit of fairness and tolerance," he said.

Among those present at the dinner was the Prince of Wales. Sir Hamar Greenwood occupied a place at the table with other notables in the realm of politics, science and literature.

Fall Wheat Acreage

According to official figures from Ottawa, the area sown to fall wheat in 1923 for 1924 is considerably less than in 1922. Up to the end of October, the acreage for all Canada was 767,200 acres in 1922 compared with 572,500 acres in 1923, a decrease of 194,700 acres. In Ontario, the area sown is 702,100 acres compared with 762,100 acres in 1922, a decrease of 60,000 acres. In Alberta, it is estimated that the acreage sown is 39,500 compared with 69,000 acres in 1922, a decrease of fifty per cent. In British Columbia, 15,000 acres were sown in 1923, being 200 acres more than in 1922.

Three Engine Air Express

An order has been placed in Great Britain for a number of big three-engine aeroplanes for a Belgian air service in the Congo to link up with the steamer service to and from Europe. The first of the aeroplanes is now being constructed at the Handley-Page Aircraft Works at Cricklewood. It embodies the latest ideas in aircraft construction and will have a top speed of nearly 150 miles an hour, with accommodation for 12 passengers and two pilots. Three-engine air expresses will probably be flying on British airways within the next 12 months.

Subsides of land in Chesapeake, England, due to underground workings, have brought into existence lakes 80, 90 and 100 feet deep, where there was solid earth.

For the Dance

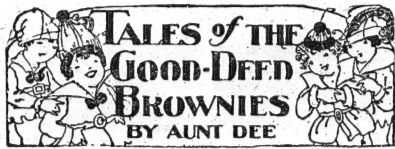


A jade evening dress trimmed charmingly with silver lace. Surely no miss can resist its charm.

Jack Pine A Coming Wood.

Formerly Despised, Is Now Being Recognized As A Most Useful Wood

Jack pine, formerly despised, is now recognized as a most useful wood. It is used in immense quantities for railway ties, being, in fact, the leading timber of Eastern Canada. It is also being used in increasing quantities for lumber. Jack pine is frequently attacked by a fungal disease, which, in the earlier stages of its development, causes a reddish discoloration often referred to as "red stain." The Forest Products Laboratories of the Interior recently made a series of experiments to determine the effect of "red stain" on the strength of the timber. The results of these tests show that no diminution of the strength results from this condition and where the appearance of the wood is not important there should be no hesitation in employing it.



The Sandman Entertains the Brownies.

The Sandman suggested going to the beach, when the Brownies asked where the best place for them to have their picnic would be. Of course, this delighted them, for they all had brought their bathing suits hoping they might be able to go swimming. They really hadn't planned on being able to go into the ocean, however, and now they danced along the road in high glee.

The Sandman knew that he would be along to watch these little people, or he would not have suggested the ocean beach. He explained that the big waves were dangerous, and made them promise that if he took them there, they would not go alone unless their grown-ups gave them permission. They promised and thanked him for taking them.

It wasn't long before they could smell the salt odor of the ocean, and in a few moments a turn in the road brought them in sight of the water. Then I can tell you, there was much excitement. They danced and shouted and carried on at a great rate. The Sandman walked along the beach and chose a spot in some shade cast by the high bluff, and here they spread the Brownie steamer rug and made themselves comfortable. "But I can tell you they didn't stay quiet long. They were all so anxious to get into that ocean, so the Sandman took them to all run and get into their bathing suits. Then he waded out into the water and making certain of the most shallow part, roped it off by tying a heavy piece of cord to two posts which had once been part of a pier which had broken down. This made a safe place for the Brownies to swim, and he told them that if anyone swam beyond the rope he or she would have to go right on to the beach and stay there the rest of the day. Of course, this wasn't what any Brownie wanted to have happen, so they all stayed in the shallow part and the Sandman stood in the water and watched them.

The Locomotive Wins

Grim Tale of Motor Accidents at Railway Crossings

There were twenty-three railway crossing accidents in Canada during December. In all but five of them motor cars came into collision with locomotives. As a result of these accidents seven persons were killed and thirty-two injured.

It is evident that the drivers of the locomotives were in most cases perhaps at fault, but not to blame. The locomotives operate on a private right of way, and where they cross streets or highways they are not supposed to stop so that other vehicles may pass. This fact does not seem to sink in as it should. There are many reckless people who know it and still risk death in order to be first at the crossing, even if it is only to draw up after they pass to see the train go thundering by.

The grim tale of December's accidents proves once more that in the race for the crossing, death is the winner far too often, and that the safe thing to do, for motorist or foot passenger, is to give the locomotive the right of way the law requires—Toronto Globe.

Infinity Of Space

Limitless Expanse of Universal Is Beyond Human Comprehension.

Some time when you are infected with the idea that you are the only pebble on the beach; that your fellowmen should all bow down to you; that nature should strain herself in producing you, and that the Ruler of the universe is devoting most of His time to attending to you, it might be well to reflect on the size of said universe. Isabella M. Lewis, of the United States Naval Observatory, in a recent magazine article, estimates the distance of the Haydes cluster of stars at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred light years from the earth. The stars in the constellation of Orion are put at about six hundred light years from our planet. That is equal to about thirty-six hundred trillion miles. At the astounding speed of one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second, light takes six centuries to cover this distance. Taking all this into consideration, we might inquire with Emerson, "Why so hot, little man?"

That Started It

His Wife—Girl babies, I notice, commence to speak earlier than boy babies—

Him—And as they grow up they increase the advantage.—New York Sun.

The Treatment of Mange

Information Is Supplied Free by Department of Agriculture

Every domestic animal is subject to that obnoxious and contagious disease, mange, scabies or itch, says Dr. Hilson, chief veterinary inspector of the Dominion Health of Animals Branch in a bulletin "Mange in Cattle, Horses and Sheep." The Animal Contagious Diseases Act requires that every owner, breeder, dealer and veterinary surgeon, suspecting the existence of the disease shall immediately notify the nearest veterinary inspector.

Mange is caused by a minute parasite commonly known as a mite; living on, or in the skin, and reproducing itself by means of eggs. When it is stated that the female can produce a million and a half descendants in the three months or less, and that they swarm off dead animals to lie in wait for living ones, it will be seen how terribly ravaging the disease may become. In his bulletin, which can be had free on applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Dr. Hilson concisely but minutely describes the characteristics and nature of the disease, and prescribes treatment, which includes, in the case of horses and cattle, first washing with hot water and castile soap, thoroughly drying, and then applying a mixture composed of two pounds of sulphur, eight ounces of oil of tar, and one gallon of raw linseed oil. When the outbreak comprises a large number of animals, dipping is recommended in a mixture composed of 24 pounds of sulphur, ten pounds of fresh unslaked lime, and a hundred gallons of water. The treatment must be applied under the supervision of a veterinary inspector. A list of disinfectants, with instructions as to preparation and use, can be obtained free of charge on application to the Veterinary Inspector-General, Ottawa.

We Made a Mistake

Ye Editor Was Not the Only One Who Was Inclined to Err

We made a mistake in last week's issue of "The Sentinel." A good subscriber told us about it. The same day there was a letter in our office box that didn't belong to us. We called for ninety-eight over the telephone and got 198. We asked for a spoon of No. 50 thread and when we told him we wanted No. 50. The train was reported thirty minutes late. We arrived at the depot twenty minutes after the train and the train was gone. We got our milk bill and there was a mistake of ten cents in our favor. We felt sick and the doctor said we were coming too much meat. We hadn't tasted meat for two months. The garage man said the jitney was missing because it needed a new timer. We cleaned a spark plug and its run fine ever since. We made a mistake in last week's issue of the paper.—Glen Elden (Kan.) Sentinel.

Record Grain Shipping

Over 308 Million Bushels Handled At Twin Ports

Canadian shipping handled 150,452,747 bushels of the 308,149,718 shipped from the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, during the 1923 season of navigation according to a report issued by the Fort William office of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association.

United States shipping is credited with carrying 127,696,971 bushels of the total or 52,755,776 bushels less than was handled by Canadian boats. The tonnage of the few foreign ships which were in the trade for a few months is not mentioned in the report, the object of which is to compare the shipping of the two principal fleets.

The total of over 308 million bushels of grain handled from these ports is made up of 247,563,681 bushels of wheat, 34,659,304 bushels of oats, 14,728,822 bushels of barley, 2,137,208 bushels of flax, and 8,030,603 bushels of rye.

The total for the season is nearly 17 million bushels larger than the previous record made in 1922, and nearly 41 million bushels in excess of the record made in 1916, the year which held the record for all time until 1922.

The report shows that for the last three seasons combined or twin ports have been the largest primary grain shipping ports in the world, exceeding the totals of both Chicago and Duluth for the years mentioned.

Mining Development In Alberta

Returns received by the Mines Branch for the past year reveal the fact that the greatest development in the mining industry in the province of Alberta has taken place in the district west of Edmonton served by the National Railways. There has been an increase in the output of bituminous, or steam, coal of over a million tons, and the greater part of this has been in the three mines of the Mountain Park district.

The successful borrower gets credit for his efforts.

Mixed Farming And Prosperity

The Only Practical Solution of the Farmers' Troubles

One-crop farming is evidently as unsatisfactory in the Northwestern States as in the prairie provinces of Canada. The following paragraph taken from the Northwestern National Bank Review, published at Minneapolis, is more or less applicable to the Canadian side of the international boundary:

"Out of all the flood of talk about the farmers' problems in the one-crop grain regions of the Northwest, the main conclusion of those with no axes to grind is that the simple expedient of fostering the practice of mixed farming is the only practical solution. If some of our districts have reached the point where they cannot extricate themselves from the consequences of the all-weather habit, then the next move in all neighborliness is to give them a lift. More and more clearly is the Northwest impressed with the fact that dairying, the raising of alfalfa, sugar beets, poultry hogs, etc., as important component parts of diversified farming, have a direct bearing on our business and our banking. Evidence of this multiply. We receive such letters as this, from a banker at Hayward, in Northwestern Wisconsin, in a country that is new in its agricultural development: 'In 1912 we had 200 dairy cows in Sawyer County and in 1922 there were more than 6,000. Hayward has one of the finest creameries in Northwestern Wisconsin, and this country we believe is destined to become one of the best dairy sections in the state owing to its production of clover and other leguminous crops. On December 31, 1912, bank deposits for Sawyer County were \$200,000 and on December 31, 1922, they were \$1,000,000, an increase of 400 per cent. The amount paid out for butterfat in the year 1912 was \$6,000, during the year 1922 it was \$200,000.'"

Cannot Increase Span of Life

Monkey Glands Will Not Prove An Aid to Longevity

Monkey glands have given people more "pep," but their use will not result in a world where men can live to be three or four hundred years old. This is the conclusion of Prof. Winifred Cullis, expert on eugenics, who with which was given place at the scientific novelties exhibition at King's College, London.

"If changes can be produced (by monkey glands), do not think it means an increase in longevity," she said. "All that it means is that the powers with which men are gifted will be utilized right up to the end. We are not going to increase the span of life."

Professor Cullis said statistics show that children of long-lived parents had an expectation of 15 years more of life than the average person.

"If you want to live long, choose long-lived parents," she said. She declared that the study of glands formed one of the real romances of the past twenty or thirty years. Giants and tall people, she said, had become so because the pituitary gland had been very active at the time of growth. She explained that a deficiency of the gland caused dwarfs.

Eskimo Woman Used Typewriter

Relic Found on Wrangle Island Is Shipped to Texas

Historical significance is attached to a typewriter which was shipped from Toronto to Mrs. Milton Galle in Texas. It was used by her son, Milton Galle, on the Wrangle Island expedition and was one of the relics found by the Noice expedition when they discovered Ada Blackjack stranded on the island—the only survivor of the heroic little band. It was used by the Eskimo woman when she wrote her diary. H. Noice, leader of the relief expedition which went out in 1922, which, it will be recalled, discovered that Alan Crawford of Toronto and two companions were lost and another member of the earlier expedition died on the island, brought back the typewriter among other effects that were found with Ada Blackjack.

New Gold District In B.C.

The Portland Canal district of Northern British Columbia along the lines of the Canadian National, has become one of the gold and silver producing areas of the world, said L. B. Mabey, of the Indian Mines, Portland Canal, when interviewed in Winnipeg recently. The famous Premier Mines, adjoining the Indian Mines, which paid back its capital investment of \$5,000,000 in the past three years were bought for \$125,000 and sold for \$1,500,000 according to Mr. Mabey.

Booster Ben—Goin' ter sign de pledge? Is drink injurious to yer? Despondent Dan—New; it's de constant worry uv mind aggrin' how ter git de drink dat's breakin' down me system.—Pittsburgh Sun.

WAINWRIGHT || FABYAN || OIL FIELDS

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Edmonton, Alberta

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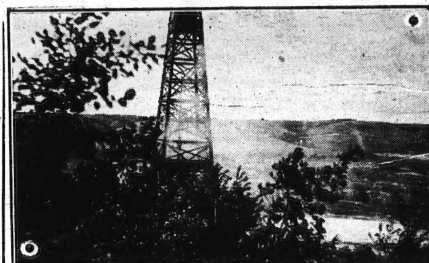
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PUBLIC SALE.

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada will Sell by Public Sale, For Cash, on

TUESDAY, JULY 15th, 1924
At 2 O'clock P. M.

On the farm of Mr. McCreddie, N. W. 36-46-8-W. 4th., 5 Miles-North of Clarke Manor, the following Live Stock, Farm Implements, Etc., formerly held by Mr. N. Hamilton, under the Soldier Settlement Act:
1 Bay Mare, 1250 lbs.; 2 Bay Geldings, 1300 lbs. each; 2 Cows, 4 Steers 4 Heifers; 1, 14 in. Brush Breaker; 2 Sets Harness; 1 Wagon, "International"; 1 Set of Sleighs.

The Terms of Sale will be all Cash. Soldier Settlers may submit S. S. B. Requisitions in lieu of Cash, subject to the approval of the Field Supervisor present at the sale.

H. GORDON,

District Superintendent
Soldier Settlement Board,
Williamson Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alberta

PUBLIC SALE.

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada will Sell by Public Sale, For Cash, on

MONDAY, JULY 14th, 1924
At 2 O'clock P. M.

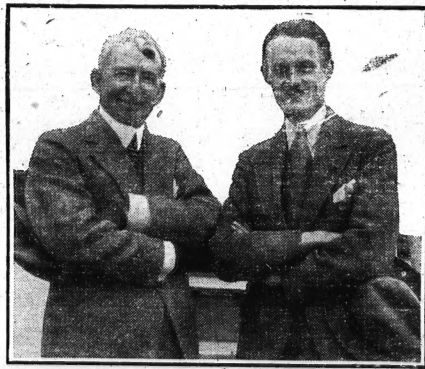
On the farm of Mr. Julius Krozner, the S. W. 34-44-8-W. 4th., 3 miles South of Hawkins, the following Live Stock, Farm Implements, etc., formerly held by Messrs. F. C. Horn & M. Kapral, under the Soldier Settlement Act:

1 Roan Gelding, 900 lbs.; 1 Roan Mare, 950 lbs.; 1 Bay Gelding, 1275 lbs.; 1 Bay Gelding, 1250 lbs.; 2 Mares, 1250 lbs. each; 1 Colt; 2 Mares; 2 Bakes; 2 Wagons; 2 Sets Sleighs; 2, 8-Section Harrows; 1 Buckboard; 5 Sets Harness; 2 Gang Plows; 1 Drill, "Massey-Harris"; 1 Disc, 14 x 16, "Massey-Harris"; 1 Sulky Plow, 16 in.; 1 Range; 1 Binder.

The Terms of Sale will be all Cash. Soldier Settlers may submit S. S. B. Requisitions in lieu of Cash, subject to the approval of the Field Supervisor present at the sale.

H. GORDON,

District Superintendent,
Soldier Settlement Board,
Williamson Building,
Edmonton, Alberta



Augustus D. Curtis of Chicago, Ill. and Geoffrey H. Bushby of London, England, whom he rescued from death after the latter had fallen exhausted following his flight from within 30 feet of Kilauea volcano during its recent eruption.

The 'Big show' happened while the S.S. Empress of Canada lay at Hilo H.I. and many of the round-the-world passengers were ashore viewing the picturesque sight of the Hawaiian volcanic region. Mr. Bushby had left the party to obtain a close-up of the House of Everlasting Fire when the eruption of May 17 occurred.

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